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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

NEW YORK AND CHICAGO

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

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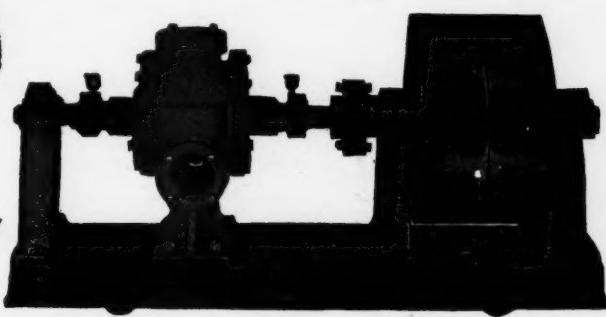
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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION
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No. 21

Packers Face After-War Meat Problems

The sudden turn in the war situation from a basis of continued hostilities to the near approach of peace conditions has not simplified the problem of operating a meat packing business in the United States. On the contrary, it appears to have added to already existing complications.

Instead of having a fairly-well settled war basis to work upon, the industry suddenly faces the disorganization, both of markets and of the general economic situation, due to the prospect of peace. Adjustments must be effected to meet this situation, while at the same time war regulations as to prices and profits remain in force as before.

Announcement was made last week of the agreement of packers to continue the November minimum price basis of 17½ cents for hogs through December. This action was taken as a measure vitally necessary to the stabilization of the hog market. Likelihood of peace had caused the beginning of the inevitable rush to market hogs on the part of producers, and government authorities feared that premature marketing of light hogs would result in a later meat shortage which would seriously hamper plans for meeting world demands for meat.

It was the hope of the Food Administration that a maintenance of high prices would check this marketward movement. Packers have found it difficult to buy hogs at the agreed prices, and packinghouse capacity under wartime labor conditions has been strained to take care of receipts. Meat requirements will continue in large volume, though the character of the demand may shift, and the labor problem presents increasing difficulties.

Asks Release of Packinghouse Men from Army.

Of its own motion, the Food Administration this week asked the War Department to release at once on furlough all men in camps in this country who have had packinghouse experience, and to send home from abroad as soon as possible similarly-trained men now in the overseas forces. Trained men in all lines of packinghouse work are badly needed if meat demands are to be met.

Coupled with this request the Food Administration appealed to livestock interests to hold back hog shipments at this time. It stated that when shipping service is resumed, which it is expected will be the case within a month, foreign demand for hog products will far exceed our utmost efforts to meet it, and every hog marketed now means so much more

loss in meat weight later on in the season. The Food Administration wired livestock interests as follows:

The Food Administration desires to advise you of the necessity of reducing hog shipments by one-third until labor supply by packing houses can be increased. We have requested Secretary of War to release from cantonment on furlough, as urgent industrial necessity and of vital importance to maintain overseas shipment of meat, all enlisted men in this country who have had packing house experience, and that enlisted men abroad who have had similar experience be given preference in industrial release on ground that these men are at moment of greater importance than in any other industry.

Hogs should be held back, because under no circumstances will there be enough to meet foreign demand as soon as shipping can be arranged, which will be within thirty days. We will be able to export all surplus hog products which can be properly spared from this country. We also call attention to the great increase in hog slaughtering in October, this year, as compared with past year, despite the fact that the labor supply was less than one year ago.

(Signed,) FOOD ADMINISTRATION,
Per Snyder.

Had to Shut Off Hog Supply.

Owing to the shortage of packinghouse and stock yards labor and Government inspectors it became necessary to declare a 48-hour embargo on hog shipments to Chicago on Tuesday, in order to check the flood of hog receipts which threatened to break the market and disarrange all the Government plans for price stabilization and meat supply. Receipts were reported as 75,000 hogs on Tuesday, with 20,000 left over in the yards from Monday. This shows why the Food Adminis-

tration made its emergency appeal to the War Department for release of packinghouse labor, and to shippers to hold back hogs. The latter did not comply, and the only recourse was an embargo.

The prospect ahead is a rosy one for the livestock producer, but it is one that is likely to cause the meat packer to sit up nights figuring how to comply with all demands and regulations. Nevertheless, meat packers are foremost in their efforts to co-operate in meeting the present crisis with credit to the country.

Statement by Thomas E. Wilson.

In a statement issued this week, Thomas E. Wilson, chairman of the committee of packers appointed to co-operate with the government, outlines the situation as follows:

"The American people do not yet realize that the armistice brings the United States face to face with a gigantic problem in food production and conservation which dwarfs all previous accomplishments in that direction.

"The President's address to Congress discloses that the Supreme War Council at Versailles, in arranging armistice terms, has pledged this country and its Allies to a task which will tax the food resources of the world on a scale never known before.

"Peace will not add a single pound to our stock of food. But it is adding more than 200,000,000 new mouths to feed, either wholly or in part. Now, and for a considerable period after final peace terms are signed, food will be in greater demand than ever.

"Bulgaria's withdrawal gives us 4,000,000 additional persons to provision. The new safety of the seas makes it possible to send supplies to 180,000,000 people in Russia, the Balkans and elsewhere, who long have been threatened with starvation, but to whom it was too perilous to ship food.

"Now augmenting these new claimants are the hunger-maddened crowds of the Central Powers. President Wilson points out that our aid is essential to avert disorder and save the reforms for which we have fought from anarchy-like destruction. Shipping of the central nations soon will be available for additional exports.

How to Make Supply Go Around.

"How acute is the situation may be gathered from Government calculations of our resources. There are just so many cattle, so many sheep, so many hogs, and so much grain in this country. The problem is not how to ship it but how to make it go around.

"Here are the latest statistics of live stock on the farms: Cattle, 66,830,000; sheep, 48,900,000; hogs, 71,374,000. This is not as greatly in excess of the normal figures as one would wish. In 1913 there were 56,527,000 cattle, 51,482,000 sheep and 61,178,000 hogs.

"But already, without the new factors, the presence of 2,200,000 American soldiers in Europe, added to the necessities of our Allies, has brought our exports to an unbelievable figure. Exports of bacon in the first seven months of this year were not far from

Food Rules Still in Force

The United States Food Administration on Tuesday made public this announcement:

"A misunderstanding has arisen among licensees with regard to the effect of the armistice upon the regulations of the Food Administration.

"The regulations are not annulled by the armistice. Modifications may be made by the Food Administration from time to time, but the specific regulations limiting margins of profit and preventing hoarding have not been removed, and there is no present intention of dropping these restrictions, which will be rigidly enforced."

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being equal to the total bacon exports for the five years preceding the war.

"These heavy exportations have forced us to speed up production to such a high pitch that a further large expansion cannot be effected with the same facility that would be possible in slack times. Each additional pound of beef sent abroad means strenuous effort at home. Even South American production will feel the strain.

"We must awaken ourselves immediately to the seriousness of the situation. Whether it means the Government will be forced to continue its policy of maintaining minimum prices on hogs, or perhaps even to establish maximum prices, no one can say now.

Every Effort Must Be Made.

"It does mean, however, that the farmers must produce as never before; that the packers must continue their night and day shifts and manufacture as never before, and that the American public must co-operate as never before, if the world is to be fed and saved for democracy.

"We have been selling our stuff to the governments of democracy at prices controlled by the United States Food Administration, and, although it seems not generally known, our latest figures show that we have been serving meat to the American civilians well within the profit margin fixed by the Government.

"We are facing a posture of affairs in which the President intimates that the accomplishment of the very things for which we have been fighting depends, in the countries of our enemies, on salvation from hunger; on sanity through healthy-minded, healthy-bodied youth.

"The producers the packers and the people must strain their powers. We intend to do our part. We bespeak the co-operation of stockmen, consumers and also our wage-earners, whom we wish to protect, so far as possible, against any sudden wage de-

"The Food Administration, which established vigorous regulations by which we willingly guided our work, our methods and our sales, has achieved tremendous results in all directions. We are proud to have co-operated in such a success. Problems just as great and just as grave now face us. No one can afford to be found wanting."

EXTENSION OF IMPORT LICENSES.

The War Trade Board announce that import licenses issued before October 1, 1918, which upon their face are valid only for customs entry within ninety days from the date of issuance, will hereafter be honored for entry of shipments made within ninety days from the date of the license, irrespective of the time of entry at the custom house in this country. No change in the licenses now outstanding will be necessary in order to give them extended validity. Under this regulation licenses issued before October 1, 1918, will be valid for the same period and under the same conditions as licenses issued on or after October 1, 1918.

The War Trade Board also announce that for shipments from interior points in England, France, Italy and Switzerland, where no through bill of lading is procurable, consuls have been instructed that they may certify invoices, provided the railway bill of lading is dated within the period of the validity of the license. Shipments made from interior points in the above-named countries, therefore, will be allowed entry even though the ocean bill of lading may be dated after the expiration of the license, provided the railway bill of lading and the consular invoice are both dated within ninety days from the date of the issuance of the license. This modification of the previous regulations

will permit the entry of such shipments only where duly certified consular invoices are presented to the Collector of Customs, together with the import license.

EXPORT LICENSES ARE VALID.

The War Trade Board announce that, except as hereinafter set forth, all export licenses issued on or after November 15, 1918, and all export licenses which were unexpired on November 15, will be valid until used, unless revoked, notwithstanding such licenses are stamped as expiring on November 15, 1918, or subsequently thereto. Collectors of Customs and the Post Office Department have been advised accordingly; and therefore they will accept licenses, excepting those hereinafter set forth, when the expiration date is specified on the license as November 15, 1918, or later.

The foregoing rule does not apply to licenses for the exportation of any commodity to Norway, Sweden, Denmark proper, European Holland, Iceland, Faroe Islands, Switzerland or Greece; and Collectors of Customs and the Post Office Department will not accept licenses for the exportation of any commodity to such countries except in accordance with the regulations with respect to the expiration date of export licenses, W. T. B. R. No. 241, issued September 27, 1918. W. T. B. Ruling No. 32, issued February 9, 1918, is hereby rescinded. The regulations with respect to the preparation and filing of shipper's export declarations remain in effect.

CANCELLING WAR CONTRACTS.

The earliest possible announcement of a comprehensive plan for adjustment of war contracts to prevent the possibility of business panic is urged on President Wilson by the War Service Executive Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States in a letter recently made public. The letter, signed by Harry A. Wheeler, president of the Chamber, suggests the immediate creation of a clearance committee to which all proposals to cancel contracts would be referred by the government departments concerned.

The committee expresses satisfaction that the President has indicated that he is giving earnest consideration to this subject and points out that its letter is for the purpose of calling attention to the serious situation that might be brought about if the utmost care is not exercised in dealing with the situation.

Cancellation of contracts in the last ten days, it is pointed out, has caused a great deal of apprehension and disturbance, and the fact is emphasized that great difficulties will have to be faced unless the transition from war to peace production is gradual. Cessation of work in the small number of instances where steps have already been taken, it is declared, is causing uneasiness among the country's banks, which have extended credit to contractors and subcontractors.

"The alarm apparent in other industries is," says the letter, "the most serious incident of the matter, as indicated by the information reaching our committee from various business interests." The situation, it is set forth, should be controlled by some common authority, and the letter points out the necessity of harmonizing the policies of the various departments engaged in war work.

It is suggested that a clearance committee, if named, should handle all cancellations, so that raw materials released by the cessation of war production may be allocated to industries able to use them immediately for peace time needs. The committee is of the opinion, the letter declares, that war contracts should not be cancelled until provision is made for the absorption of these raw materials.

WAR BOARDS MAY BE COMBINED.

It is reported from Washington that continuation during the reconstruction period of at least some of the functions of several of the civil agencies of the Government organized for the prosecution of the war is under consideration by the heads of these organizations. With the signing of peace these agencies automatically would go out of existence, and conferences are now being held to determine what legislation is necessary to make the new plan effective and what activities should be pooled.

Officials refused to discuss the plan, but it is understood that it contemplates the coordination of some of the functions of the War Industries Board, the War Trade Boards, the Food Administration and the Fuel Administrations.

A proposal is being considered to set up a sort of liquidation committee or a pooling arrangement that would take over whatever functions of each agency that might be regarded as necessary to guide the country over the period of transition from war to peace without dislocation of industry and commerce.

AMERICANS VISIT PARAGUAY.

With the object of securing first-hand information regarding the investment possibilities of Paraguay, a group of prominent Americans recently visited Asuncion. Forming the group were M. Drew Carrill, representative of the American International Corporation; A. H. Titus, South American manager of the National City Bank of New York; Hanford E. Finney, general manager for South America of the Armour interests; John E. O'Hern and R. C. Clark, engineers of the Armour Co.; H. H. Sevier, representative of the Committee on Public Information of the United States Government, and C. R. Strotz, general manager of the International Products Company.

The party left Buenos Aires in a special train, and after a week spent in Asuncion, the capital of Paraguay, returned by boat. During their stay in Asuncion a number of entertainments were given in honor of the Americans, and they were cordially received by the officials of the Paraguayan Government.

MEATS AND FATS FOR GERMANY.

Cable advises from Copenhagen this week state that as a result of negotiations between Denmark and Germany, the latter will receive each month 75,000 tons of fats, 150,000 tons of meat, and 230,000 tons of wheat.

BRITISH BAR TALLOW AND OIL.

A cablegram from the American Consul General in London states that a proclamation has been issued prohibiting the importation of whole stearine and tallow and olive oil.

EFFECT OF NEW ERA ON FOOD SITUATION

Hoover Reviews Results of Food Control During War

Food Administrator Herbert Hoover departed last Saturday for Europe to investigate the food situation in both allied and enemy countries, and to take the necessary steps for relieving the needs of hungry populations there. With allied co-operation he will become the head of a world food administration which will function as long as the need for it exists.

Before his departure, Mr. Hoover summarized the world food situation and the need for continued conservation. His statements on these matters were printed in the last issue of *The National Provisioner*. In another announcement issued by the Food Administration before Mr. Hoover's departure he reviewed the trend of food prices and the results of food control in this country during the war.

Mr. Hoover's statements in this particular are made with his characteristic clearness, and his analysis is one that will stand out in contrast to the avalanche of comment and criticism on food matters that may be expected from sensational newspapers and politicians, now that the war is over and the "lid is off."

The effect of a cessation of hostilities upon food prices Mr. Hoover does not attempt to predict. Food regulation and the embargo, continued until peace is proclaimed at least, will prevent too rapid depletion of food stocks or food speculation based on after-war needs. He believes food demand will change in character, but not in volume, and that food prices will change back and forth accordingly.

Scope of Food Control During the War.

His review of food control during the past year or more is of chief interest. He says the Food Administration has been able to control food manufacturers, wholesalers and dealers, but this control has not extended to farmers or retailers. His aim has been to secure price stability rather than to fix maximum prices, which he declares have always worked against the true interest of both producer and consumer.

His study of food prices shows the effects of this control. The records indicate that while prices obtained by farmers and retailers have increased, there has been a great reduction in wholesale prices of food—as much as 15 to 30 per cent.

Recent increase in food prices he attributes to steady increase in wages, cost of materials and supplies of all kinds. And he warns consumers that they must not expect to "have their cake and eat it too"; they cannot have higher wages and expect lower living cost. He states specifically that such increases in food prices are not due to "profiteering," and should not be so considered.

He pledges the continued efforts of the Food Administration to keep down profiteering and speculation, but warns that the people must not expect it to "repress" prices. "We are in a period of inflation," he concludes, "and we cannot avoid the results."

Mr. Hoover's statement is as follows:

We Are Entering a New Economic Era.

"With the war effectually over we enter a new economic era, and its immediate effect on prices is difficult to anticipate. The maintenance of the embargo will prevent depletion of our stocks by hungry Europe to any

point below our necessities, and any one who contemplates speculation in food against the needs of these people can well be warned of the prompt action of the Government.

"The prices of some food commodities may increase, but others will decrease, because with liberated shipping accumulated stocks in the Southern Hemisphere and the Far East will be available. The demands upon the United States will change in character, but not in volume.

"The course of food prices in the United States during the last fifteen months is of interest. In general, for the first twelve months of the Food Administration the prices to the farmer increased, but decreased to the consumer by the elimination of profiteering and speculation. Due to increases in wages, transportation, etc., the prices have been increasing during the last four months.

"The currents which affect food prices in the United States are much less controlled than in the other countries at war. The powers of the Food Administration in these matters extend:

"First, to the control of profits by manufacturers, wholesalers and dealers, and the control of speculation in foodstuffs. They do not extend to the control of the great majority of retailers, to public eating places, or the farmer, except so far as this can be accomplished on a voluntary basis.

"Second, the controlled buying for the Allied civil populations and armies, the neutrals and the American army and navy, dominates the market in certain commodities at all times, and in other commodities part of the time. In these cases it is possible to effect, in co-operation with producers and manufacturers, a certain amount of stability in price. I have never favored attempts to fix maximum prices by law; the universal history of these devices in Europe has been that they worked against the true interests of both producer and consumer.

"The course of prices during the first year of the Food Administration—that is, practically the period ending July 1, 1918—is clearly shown by the price indexes of the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Labor. Taking 1913 prices as the basis, the average prices of farm produce for the three months ending July 1, 1917, were, according to the Department of Agriculture's price index, 115 per cent more than the average of 1913 prices, and according to the Department of Labor index, it was 91 per cent over 1913 prices. The two departments use somewhat different bases of calculation.

Farmers Got More and Wholesalers Less.

"The average of farmers' prices one year later—that is, the three months ending July 1, 1918—was, according to the Department of Agriculture indexes, 127 per cent over the 1913 basis, and according to the Department of Labor index was 114 per cent over the 1913 average. Thus farm prices increased 12 per cent on the Department of Agriculture calculations and 23 per cent upon the Department of Labor basis.

"An examination of wholesale prices—that is, of prepared foods—shows a different story. The Department of Agriculture does not maintain an index of wholesale prices, but the Department of Labor does, and this index shows a decrease in wholesale prices from 87 per cent over 1913 basis to 79 per cent over the 1913 basis for the three months ending July 1, 1917, and July 1, 1918, respectively. The Food Administration price index of wholesale prices calculated upon still another basis shows a decrease of from 84 per cent to 80 per cent between these periods one year apart.

"Thus all indexes show an increase in farmers' prices and a decrease in wholesale prices of food during the year ending July 1, 1918. In other words, a great reduction took place in middlemen's charges, amounting to between 15 per cent and 30 per cent, depending upon the basis of calculation adopted. These decreases have come out of

the elimination of speculation and profiteering.

Retail Prices Have Risen Lately.

"The course of retail prices corroborates these results also. Since October, 1917, the Food Administration has had the services of 2,500 weekly voluntary retail price reporters throughout the United States. These combined reports show that the combined prices per unit of 24 most important foodstuffs were \$6.62 in October, 1917. The same quantities and commodities could be bought for \$6.55 average for the spring quarter, 1918. That is, a small drop had taken place. During this same period of quarters ending July 1, 1917, to July 1, 1918, the prices of clothing rose from 74 per cent to 136 per cent over 1913, or a rise of about 62 per cent, according to the Department of Labor indexes.

"Since the spring quarter, ending July 1, 1918, there has been a rise in prices, the Department of Agriculture index for September showing that farm price averages were 138 per cent over the 1913 basis, and the Department of Labor index showing 136 per cent, or a rise from the average of the spring quarter this year of 11 per cent and 22 per cent, respectively, to the farmer. The wholesale price index of the Department of Labor shows a rise from 79 per cent average of the spring quarter, 1918, to 99 per cent for September, or a rise of 20 per cent. The

(Continued on page 40.)

MUST EXPORT MORE MEAT.

Larger importations of meat and pork products from the United States, thus lessening the slaughtering of native animals, will be the most effective means of restoring the depleted animal herds of the United Kingdom, France and Italy. This is the information just received from Dr. Vernon Kellogg, of the United States Food Administration, now in France on official business. Dr. Kellogg declares that the losses in cattle in France and Italy are especially serious, not only on account of the meat and milk ordinarily obtained from this source, but also on account of the loss of the services of cattle, through depletion, which are used as work animals on farms in both countries.

"The most recent statistics on animal herds, indicating the number now existing in allied countries, show a loss of cattle in France of 17 per cent; in Italy, of 14 per cent, with the United Kingdom showing no loss. Sheep and goats—France, 41 per cent; Italy, 1 per cent; United Kingdom, 10 per cent. Pigs—France, 49 per cent; Italy, 12½ per cent; United Kingdom, 25 per cent. Horses and mules—France, 37½ per cent; Italy, 25 per cent; United Kingdom, not including animals not employed in agriculture, 4½ per cent.

"The losses in cattle in France and Italy are not only serious on account of the meat involved, but are especially serious on account of milk and also of work, as cattle are used largely in both countries as work animals on the farms. It is highly important that the herds be restored as rapidly as possible, which can be done most effectively by larger importations of meat and pork products from America, to lessen the slaughtering of native animals.

"The French and Belgian people now being released from formerly occupied territories are demanding, and needing, increased amounts of food over the former relief ration in order to restore health and strength so as to be able to work, thus making larger demands on imports from America."

Dr. Kellogg shows the shortage of butter and sugar in France through his personal experience. "I have now been in France three weeks," he says, "eating in restaurants and hotels of all grades, and I have had butter on the table once, and a total of six lumps of sugar. Saccharine is universally used in coffee and tea. The small sugar ration is mostly reserved for cooking."

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PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

OF INTEREST TO SMALL PACKERS.

Pointers on packinghouse equipment and operation, particularly applying to small packing plants, will be discussed and illustrated on this page from time to time as these questions come up. In some cases drawings will be used to illustrate the points made. If you have any doubts or troubles of this kind, write to The National Provisioner about them.

USE OF SUGAR IN CURING.

In a recent discussion on food conservation the question of sugar saving came up, and the question was asked as to what effect sugar rationing would have on meat curing. The discussion caused an old-time packinghouse expert to go home and write the following communication to The National Provisioner:

Editor The National Provisioner:

The use of sugar at all in this connection, as in many another, is an inexcusable conceit. It produces no beneficial results—frequently quite the contrary—and is an absolutely unnecessary expense and trouble, especially so in a pickle solution. The negligible amount used is sufficient evidence to support this conclusion.

The discontinuance of its use would be a loss to no one excepting the sugar interests. On the other hand, it would be a saving to the packer and the consumer. This includes its disuse in the manufacture of sausage, etc.

Sugar is credited with adding to the palatability of cured meats; this is a doubtful credit, rather to be charged to an imaginative acquired taste on the part of the consumer. The addition of a little sugar, if desired, to "cured without sugar" hog product while cooking, and particularly if dissolved and pumped into a ham, for instance, would be far more pleasing to the taste of the epicure. This is preferably pumped into the ham when about half cooked, with a little powdered sugar sprinkled on the outside in baking.

If sugar was eliminated from the curing formula and no mention made of the fact, few if any ordinary consumers would know the difference. Bacon and ham cured with

nothing but salt, with a little saltpeter or nitrate of soda to enhance the color, is just as sweet when cooked as bacon or ham cured with the addition of sugar.

In hog meats sugar is already present, possibly to a greater extent than in any other meat we use. We do not put sugar on pork chops, yet most any nigger will tell you that, outside of possum and watermelon, pork chops is the sweetest thing on earth.

Sugar has been blamed, rightly or wrongly, for causing "ropy" pickle; for retarding the cure, resulting in "puffed" hams in smoke; with harboring dangerous bacteria, or bacteria in dangerous proportion, and other objections have been advanced against sugar.

We use altogether too much sugar for our own good, and where not necessary, as in the case in question, its use should be discouraged. Sugar, in my estimation, is about as effective as a coating of pea meal on a piece of corned bacon in imparting flavor; the question of weight being set aside as having no connection.

This is merely my opinion. I should like to hear from others on this subject, whether they agree with me or not.

TO KEEP LARD IN CONDITION.

A subscriber in the South writes as follows:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Will you please give us directions for keeping lard from getting rancid? What preserver or purifier is it necessary to use?

To the best of our knowledge there is no preservative used in lard. Fullers' earth is used by the aid of the filter press to remove impurities, as also is bicarbonate of soda when open kettles are used. The latter (used two pounds to a thousand pounds of stock) causes impurities which do not precipitate to arise, and they can be skimmed off.

All material for any kind of lard should be absolutely cleansed of all foreign matter by thorough washing before going to the tank, kettle or cooler. No decomposition should be allowed. All receptacles should be kept scrupulously clean. All material should be completely cooked, but not overdone.

When drawing lard from tanks care should

be taken not to draw any water as it goes to the cooler, which should be fitted with steam coils so as to eliminate all the moisture possible before drawing to receptacles. In the case of the kettles the same applies; be sure your lard is as "dry" as possible. If you do this, and keep your lard in proper storage, your lard should turn out all right.

Possibly excess moisture is your whole trouble. After the cooking has been effected, settle the tank or kettle with salt, and allow time for the precipitation of impurities before drawing the lard. Fresh, clean raw material, clean utensils and equipment, clean receptacles, proper cooking, elimination of moisture and proper cold storage cannot but result in a pure, sweet lard.

NEW PACKAGE STYLES.

Meat packers have informed branch offices that radical changes are being considered in the way in which meats are to be packed, especially for export. Packers are co-operating with army officials. The experiment contemplates not only the conservation of shipping space, but also the problem of having the packages small enough to be handled by the class of labor available at unloading ports overseas and the quick and convenient issue at supply depots in France. These experiments range from the mere cutting of the cartons into more convenient sizes and shapes to the entire boning of the carcasses to be packed in boxes. It is estimated that if the plans prove practicable a saving of from 15 to 20 per cent. of the room now used in transporting the same amount of meat will be made possible. Since fresh beef constitutes a considerable part of some 350,000,000 pounds of beef and pork products now sent monthly to the allied countries, the saving by the new method may prove to be considerable. The bones and surplus fat salvaged by the operation will be converted into various by-products.

Carry On

The entire Nation owes a debt of gratitude to the American Chemist who has made possible our vast Chemical Industry now playing such an important part in world history.

Without him there would have been a dearth of foods, dyes, drugs, explosives, and other high essentials, which would have lengthened the war and perhaps made Victory impossible.

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**THE
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New York and
Chicago**

Official Organ American Meat Packers'
Association

Published Weekly by
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THE 100 PER CENT. PACKER

The ending of the war, so far as fighting is concerned, has not meant the end of the meat packers' war problems. The demand for meat is to be greater, rather than less, in continuing to feed the armies abroad and at home as well as fulfilling the new demands from hungry civil populations, both allied and enemy, which are in need of meat food and cannot get it elsewhere.

And in meeting these post-war demands, American meat packers will not have the freedom of most industries released from war embargoes and restrictions. They will operate not only under regulations arbitrarily

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

limiting their profits, but also under price stabilization orders which have actually compelled them to insist upon paying a producer more than he asked for his product.

In meeting these requirements, the meat packer has found himself "between the devil and the deep sea," and yet he has cheerfully complied with all demands and has done even more than was asked in the effort to achieve the results sought by the authorities. The most captious critic, if he is honest and informed, can find nothing but praise for the attitude and conduct of American meat packers throughout this war crisis. And the same will be said when the record for the reconstruction period comes to be made up.

BUSINESS RECONSTRUCTION

The sudden termination of the war has brought reconstruction to the front as the one important problem today facing business men. In the congress of business interests to be held at Atlantic City on December 3, 4, 5 and 6, under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, there is offered the opportunity for industry to assume the leadership in dealing with those questions which primarily affect business.

The programme for the conference has not been completed, but enough of the details have been worked out to indicate the comprehensive way in which this conference will approach the problem of reconstruction. War service committees meeting separately will take up questions of special interest to their own industries. At these meetings there will be formulated the policies of the industries represented by the committees and resolutions which individual crafts desire to present during the conference.

For the purpose of facilitating discussion and co-ordinating the ideas of the various industries represented, the war service committees after meeting separately will gather together in 35 related groups. Afterwards these related groups will assemble as 10 major groups, representing the ten primary industries within the United States. The ten groups as defined for the purpose of the conference are: Food products; textiles; heat, light and power; metals and minerals other than iron and steel; iron and steel; wood and wood products; chemicals; leather; earthen products, and industrial professions.

Subjects to be discussed include legal methods to stabilize prices during the reconstruction period, the labor supply, financing problems, cancellation of war orders, government war boards and their continuance, war programme and output, demands for 1919, sources of materials, uniform cost accounting, conservation after the war, improved methods, propaganda to educate retailer and consumer, new relation of domestic and foreign commerce, including new foreign competition, merchant

marine after the war, study of foreign trade, effect of demobilization on the labor situation, etc.

These are all vital questions, and in many of them the meat packing and allied industries have a close interest. This Atlantic City meeting should be a valuable first step in the very necessary programme of business readjustment following the war.

MOVING FOR NEW FOOD NEED

The armistice may have ended the fighting but it has not brought to an end the food transportation problem. In a recent letter to the Highways Transport Committee of the Council of National Defense, Chairman Edward N. Hurley, of the United States Shipping Board, calls attention once more to the need for adequate transportation facilities.

He reminds us that millions of cruelly-starved folk face westward from every shore, with mouths open to the promise of America. These must be fed, and then clothed, and also supplied with the other necessities of life. "Our grand privilege is now here to restore life, strength and hope to these martyred brothers of a hundred tongues," says Chairman Hurley.

Highways transport facilities at the farmer's gate must immediately suggest the initial phase of overseas distribution, must make a picture in the farmer's mind of the movement of the products of his soil and labor from his own gate through to the distant points of the world; to Europe, to Algiers, to Athens and the Orient. The highways transport service is the first step in the great system of transportation to the sea, and then on the merchant marine to the distant points of the world.

Food must begin to move soon from every hill, through every valley of the great country behind our shores, down to the shipping points, before we can start our ships from the ports and fulfill our duty. And, with the promise of the war's end before us, the Highways Transport Committee throughout this land could and should render a peace-time service by stimulating highways transport of nourishment and supplies so badly needed. Routes and channels from shipping points must be opened up and efficiently maintained, and our merchant marine must be built up to meet the demands which will be made for distribution overseas.

Mr. Hurley insists that resistance in any form to the free movement of farm products must be reduced and eliminated, and the most efficient utilization of man-power must be introduced wherever possible. The United States Shipping Board urges that this message be carried to the state organizations and on to all patriotic men whose vision can well embrace the crying need of their brothers in other lands for help.

TRADE GLEANINGS

Wilson & Company, Chattanooga, Tenn., has increased its capital stock from \$300,000 to \$500,000.

Meat valued at \$10,000 was destroyed by fire in a smoke house of the Grey Packing Company, St. Louis, Mo.

The Monroe Cotton Oil Company, Monroe, La., will erect two brick warehouses, costing \$6,000 and \$2,800, respectively.

The capital stock of the Rose City Cotton Oil Mill, Little Rock, Ark., has been increased from \$100,000 to \$125,000.

The Union Seed & Fertilizer Company, Prichard, Ala., will remodel plant to peanut crushing, at a cost of from \$15,000 to \$20,000.

The plant of the Independent Cotton Oil company in East Columbus, Miss., was seriously damaged by fire, the loss being estimated at \$75,000.

Fire caused several thousand dollars' damage in the plant of the North Packing & Provision Company on Gore street, East Cambridge, Mass.

James Boice Co., Ocean Grove, N. J., to deal in meats, etc., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000 by F. E. Boice, James Boice and William B. Gilbert, all of Ocean Grove, N. J.

Fire of unknown origin completely destroyed the main cottonseed warehouse of the Pine Bluff Cotton Oil Company at Pine Bluff, Ark., and badly damaged other parts of the plant. Loss on stock and buildings estimated at \$150,000 to \$200,000.

The repairs to the building occupied by C. C. Pearce & Company, wholesale provision dealers at Columbia, S. C., have recently been completed and all marks of the destructive fire which damaged the building some months ago have practically been eliminated.

It is announced that the stock of Frank E. Murphy and E. N. Murphy in the Green Bay Packing Company, Green Bay, Wis., has been acquired by F. L. Peck, George B. Gifford and J. M. Clair, who are stockholders in the Indian Packing Company, Green Bay.

The Indian Packing Company has leased all buildings of the Green Bay Packing Company, in order to increase its output of canned meats. New officers have been elected by the Green Bay Packing Company, and F. L. Peck is now president; C. H. Greiling, vice-president; J. M. Clair, secretary, and George B. Gifford, treasurer.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

New York, November 21, 1918.—Foreign commercial exchange rates, as far as quoted, are:

London—	
Bankers' 60 days	4.73%
Cable transfers	4.70½
Debtors' sterling	4.75%
Commercial bills, sight.....	4.75%
Commercial, 60 days	4.72%
Commercial, 90 days	4.71
Paris—	
Commercial, 60 days	5.51%
Commercial, sight	5.46%
Bankers' cables	5.45½
Bankers' checks	5.45½
Amsterdam—	
Commercial, sight	41 ½
Commercial, 60 days	41 ½
Bankers' sight	41 ½
Bankers' cables	42 ½
Copenhagen—	
Bankers' sight	26.50
Bankers' cables	26.80

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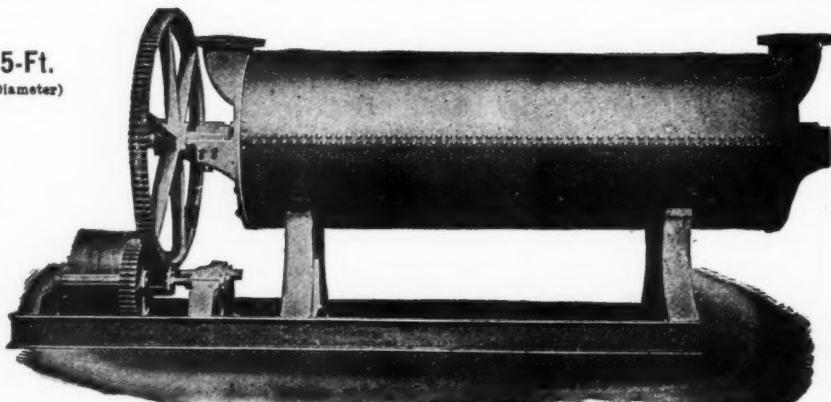
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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Markets Firm—Demand Good—Hog Movement Heavy—Chicago Embargoed—Movement Burdensome.

The feature of the provision market during the week has been the strong tendency of the future market, in face of the enormous movement of hogs. The receipts at the leading western points last week were 695,000 against 595,000 the preceding week, and for three weeks in November receipts have been 1,843,000 at the leading points, an increase of 44,200 over the same time last year.

This movement of hogs has been so enormous that there has been difficulty in taking care of it, particularly at Chicago, and as a result the Food Administration issued an embargo against that point, which affected the loadings for forty-eight hours. This was done in order to keep the movement of hogs within bounds, so that the packing interests could care for the situation.

A study of the supply of hogs in the country indicates, official and unofficial, that the increase in the number of hogs is from eight to fifteen per cent over last year, while the movement for the three weeks in November has been nearly thirty per cent over last year. This follows a correspondingly large movement during September and October. This rush of hogs to market is in part due to the apprehension as to the price, and also on account of the large stocks of hogs in the country. Last week the average price of hogs was maintained at \$17.62 at Chicago, which was a premium of 12c. over the agreed basis.

It is fair to the packing interests to ask the producers to carry out their part of the conference agreement at Washington. The original plan was to make the price of hogs on the basis of 13 to 1, or the price of hogs per 100 lbs. in Chicago should equal the price of 13 bushels of corn on the farm. This plan was apparently shot full of holes by the action of the corn market itself, which became demoralized, and the situation was confronted with the idea that there would be a steadily declining price of hogs, and immediately producers stampeded to sell hogs.

The November and December conferences, after reviewing the situation carefully, decided that the basis of 13 to 1 would not

work out under the extraordinary conditions, and by an all-around agreement it was decided to maintain the price of product on the basis of the price at which the Government-controlled orders would be placed. Acting on this, prices for product and prices for hogs were agreed upon, as stated, in the November and December announcements.

This condition of affairs can only be maintained by the support of the producing interests. The Food Administration has the army and navy orders and the Allied orders, so that with reasonable marketing of hogs, the situation can be kept in hand. If, however, the producing interests will not market in a reasonable way, the only other alternative is the control of the marketings through embargoes.

This plan has been worked out with very great success by the Grain Corporation in the handling of grain. The permit system of moving grain has kept the movement of grain regulated to the capacity of the terminals to take care of the arrivals and stocks. A similar proceeding might be worked out with the hog market. In the grain trade the permits are good for only five days, and in this way the amount of grain to be cared for within five days is known at every point daily, and intelligent preparation made to care for the arrivals. If the country is to be swamped with more hogs than the packers can care for, it would not be a difficult proposition to introduce the permit system, so that the movement to every market would be regulated by the capacity of that market.

The distribution of product continues good; shipments from packing centres are on a very liberal scale, and the domestic and foreign demand are good, notwithstanding the prices prevailing. The supplies of product for the next six months, according to the best advices, can scarcely equal the requirements, if there is tonnage available to ship the product. Mr. Hoover states that the shortage in fats and meats is three billion pounds. Such an enormous amount would be the product of, roughly, twenty million hogs, or the equivalent in other meats and fats. The increase in cattle and sheep supplies is not important, and there is only the increase in the hog supply in sight to care for this enormous shortage.

The mid-monthly statement of stocks of product at Chicago showed an increase in

(Continued on page 31.)

RECORD-BREAKING YEAR IN HOGS.

Only Bad Feature Is the Shortage of Help in the Packinghouses.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from W. G. Press & Co.)

Chicago, Nov. 20, 1918.—The hog receipts are so plentiful that a 48-hour embargo was declared at Chicago yesterday. We predicted early in the Fall that some day all records would be broken in hog receipts. The present run in hogs indicates that that will be verified some time during this present packing season. In fact, there were more hogs on sale in Chicago yesterday than at any one day in history.

While receipts of hogs yesterday were posted as 75,000, there were 20,000 left over on Monday, and the Omaha Packing Co. received around 3,000. That gave us 95,000 hogs in Chicago yesterday. The greatest number of hogs ever received on the Chicago market in one day was on February 10, 1908, when 87,716 arrived.

The liberal receipts of hogs that are coming to market fully endorses the prediction of a record-breaking supply of hogs in the country. We think the Government estimate of 71,374,000 hogs in the country on January 1, 1919, will be fully verified when the Government reports the slaughtering of hogs on January 1, 1919. We also think that when the Government reports the number of hogs on farms next January it may show around 80 million.

While we are sure 1918 will be a record year, we are not yet up to 1916, but are rapidly gaining on that year. We have received in 11 markets so far during 1918, 26,437,000 hogs, as against 26,749,000 for the corresponding time in 1916; therefore, the supply this year cannot be considered burdensome in point of numbers.

The burdensome feature of the receipts is that the packers are short of help. The Government has promised to release from war service those connected with packinghouses, and this will relieve the situation in time.

The top on hogs today is \$18 per 100 lbs. and the market is 10c. to 20c. per 100 lbs. higher, and active. Yesterday's average price was \$17.53 and the spread was 32c. per 100. This shows that the quality of the hogs is improving.

Last year there was slaughtered in 875 Government slaughtering establishments, 40,482,

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The Powers Regulator will do it, giving results that personal attention cannot secure.

This regulator called No. 16 is made especially for Ham Cookers, but is applicable to a number of cooking and heat treating purposes. It is automatic, simple, self-contained, sure, and "on the job" every minute.

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Our experience of thirty years is at your service. If you have any problem of temperature control, put it up to us for solution.

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The Powers Regulator Co.

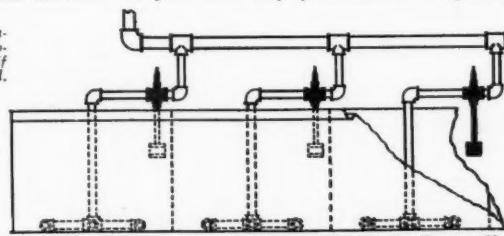
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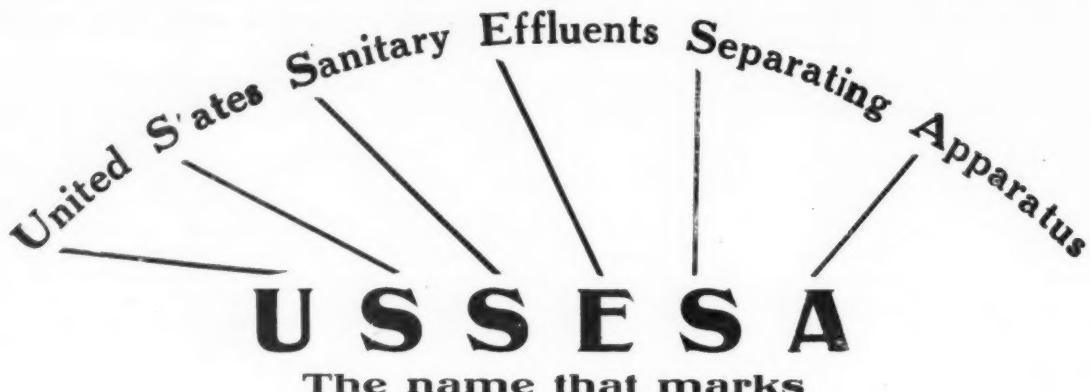
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RESULTS SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES. WRITE

799 hogs. It is our opinion that we will slaughter in the coming twelve months in the neighborhood of 50 million hogs. It is generally estimated that the meat from that number of hogs will be far under the year's requirements.

Lard does not seem to be quite as popular in the future market as meats. While it is over the meats, it does not seem to share the same enthusiastic demand as the meats. We submit for consideration statistics showing lard absorption in the past year. The year previous to the war, we exported 563 million lbs. of lard. Last year we exported 462 million lbs. In the banner year there was exported 736 million lbs. of lard. In the first half of 1914, ending June 30, Germany took 146,208,598 lbs. of lard.

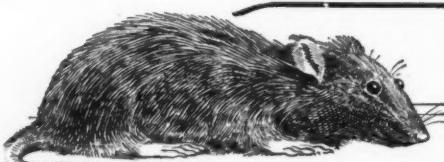
This shows Germany has always been a big customer for lard. A year previous to the war, Germany was credited with having 25,341,000 hogs. In 1915 statistics show that Germany had only 17,287,000 hogs. We believe Germany has not got very many hogs today. Therefore, lard some day will move out in great volume, for lard is one of the commodities that will be in big demand from abroad.

If we figure roughly 30 lbs. to each hog, which, of course, is only a rough guess, and we slaughter 50 million hogs, we will have 1½ billion lbs. of lard available the coming year. Europe is short of all food supplies and will undoubtedly take every pound we can spare. It is our opinion that lard will be a very popular commodity of food as soon as the big movement of exports of meats and foods gets under way. The United States is the only country able to furnish lard in volume.

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TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP WEEKLY REVIEW

The position of the tallow market has not changed during the past week. Prices have remained steady, with a moderate volume of business. A factor which is coming into the tallow market, as well as the other fat and oil markets, is the cessation of the demand for glycerine, and its probable effect on oils and fats. There have been some rumors of cancellations of glycerine orders. Whether any volume of this occurs or not, the market is certainly confronted with the fact that these orders will be immediately reduced, and within a short time the demand will be back onto a normal or possibly less than normal peace basis, as so much dynamite glycerine has been manufactured that there will be a distinct break in this demand, when the outlet is only the commercial use for explosives in the ordinary economic way.

This condition is going to affect the position of soapmakers in their ability to buy fats and greases for soap making, as the outlet for the glycerine has been a very important factor in this trade. As yet, however, the market for tallow has maintained a very steady tone, and prices are still quoted at a premium on practically all other and competing fats. The tremendous demand for margarine makes an outlet in this direction, which naturally will have a very important bearing, just so long as the urgent demand for butter and butter fats keeps up, in this country and abroad. Prime city tallow in the local market was quoted at 19½c., with city specials 20¼c.

OLEO-STEARINE.—The market has been quiet and steady during the week, values holding as previously quoted. The urgency of buying seems to have disappeared, to some extent, but there is enough demand in sight to maintain a steady tone for all qualities. Quoted—Oleo, 24c.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

OLEO OIL.—The market is quiet but firm. Extras are quoted at 28@29c., according to quality.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—The market is nominal, with consuming inquiry small. Prices are quoted, 20 cold test, \$3.10@3.15; 30 degrees at \$2.70@2.75, and prime \$2.25@2.50.

GREASE.—The market is quiet, with consuming demand inactive. Yellow, 17½@18c.; bone, 18@18½c.; house, \$17½@18c.; brown, 17@17½c.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, November 21, 1918.—Latest quotations on chemical and soapmakers' supplies are as follows: 74@76 per cent. caustic soda, 4@4½c. per lb.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 4c. per lb.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda, 5@5½c. per lb.; 48 per cent. carbonate soda, 3c. per lb.; 58 per cent. carbonate soda, 2.65@3c. per lb.; tale, 2@2½c. per lb.; silex, \$18@22 per 2,000 lbs.

Clarified palm oil in casks, none on spot, not quotable; Lagos palm oil in casks, none on spot, not quotable; yellow olive oil, nominal, \$4.50 per gal.; Cochin cocoanut oil, 19½@21c. per lb.; Ceylon cocoanut oil, 17½@18c. per lb.; cottonseed oil, \$1.65@1.67 per gal.; soya bean oil, 18½@18½c. per lb.; corn oil, 18@18½c. per lb.; peanut oil, soapmakers' 5 per cent. acidity, \$1.68@1.70 per gal.

Prime city tallow, special, 20½c. per lb.; dynamite glycerine, nominal: saponified glycerine, 28c. per lb.; crude soap glycerine, 25c. per lb.; chemically pure glycerine, 58c. per lb.; prime packers' grease, 17@17½c. per lb.

Packinghouse, provision, refrigeration and other machinery and equipment at second-hand. Buy it or sell it through The National Provisioner's "Wanted and For Sale" department on page 48.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of provisions from Atlantic and Gulf ports for the week ending November 16, 1918, compare as follows:

BACON AND HAMS, LBS.			
To--	Week ended Nov. 16, 1918.	Week ended Nov. 17, 1917.	From Nov. 1, '18.
United Kingdom..	1,815,000	1,696,000	3,064,000
Continent	6,232,000	6,900,000	12,143,000
Total	8,050,000	7,996,000	15,207,000
LARD, LBS.			
United Kingdom..	986,000		1,674,000
Continent	1,892,000	11,241,000	9,061,000
Total	2,877,000	11,241,000	10,735,000

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.

	Pork, bbls.	Menta, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	8,050,000		2,877,000
Total week	8,050,000		2,877,000
Previous week ..	7,158,000		7,857,000
Two weeks ago..	3,108	7,912,000	1,237,000
Cor. week, 1917..		7,906,000	11,241,000

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.

	From Nov. 1, '18.	Same time to Nov. 16, '18.	last year.	Changes.
Bacon & hams, lbs.	15,208,000	11,655,000	Incl. 3,552,000	
Lard, lbs.	10,735,000	19,423,000	Dec. 8,689,000	

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, November 20, 1918.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green: 8@10 lbs. ave., 30½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 30½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 30c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 29¾c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 29¾c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 29¾c. Sweet pickled: 8@10 lbs. ave., 31½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 31½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 31½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 31½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 31½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 31½c.

Skinned Hams—Green: 14@16 lbs. ave., 31½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 31½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 31½c.; 20@22 lbs. ave., 31½c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 31c. Sweet pickled: 14@16 lbs. ave., 31½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 31½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 31½c.; 20@22 lbs. ave., 31½c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 31c.

Picnic Hams—Green: 4@6 lbs. ave., 24c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 22½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 21½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 21c. Sweet pickled: 4@6 lbs. ave., 23½c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 23½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 22c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 21½c.

Clear Bellies—Green: 6@8 lbs. ave., 40c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 39c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 38c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 35c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 34c. Sweet pickled: 6@8 lbs. ave., 40c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 39c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 38c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 35c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 34c.

PORK CUTS IN NEW YORK.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zaun.)

New York, November 21, 1918.—Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows: Pork loins, 39@40c.; green hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 35c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 33c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 29½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 29½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 29½c.; green clear bellies, 8@10 lbs. ave., 38c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 37c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 35c.; green rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 36c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 34c.; S. P. clear bellies, 6@8 lbs. ave., 35c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 36c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 36c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 34c.; S. P. rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 34c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 32c.; S. P. hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 33c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 33c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 32c.; city steam lard, 26½c. nom.; city dressed hogs, 25½c.

Western prices on green cuts are as follows: Pork loins, 8@10 lbs. ave., 38c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 37c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 36c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 35c.; skinned shoulders, 28c.; boneless butts, 34c.; Boston butts, 31c.; lean trimmings, 24c.; regular trimmings, 19c.; spare ribs, 20c.; neck ribs, 8c.; kidneys, 10c.; tails, 16c.; snouts, 10c.; livers, 4c.; pig tongues, 21c.

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COTTONSEED AND COTTONSEED PRODUCTS CENSUS.

The quantity of cottonseed received, crushed, and on hand, and of cottonseed products manufactured, shipped out, and on hand, and imports and exports of cottonseed products covering the period from August 1, 1918, to October 31, 1918, are reported as follows by the United States Bureau of the Census. Cottonseed received, crushed, and on hand (tons):

State.	Received at *Mills Aug. 1 to Oct. 31.	Crushed Aug. 1 to Oct. 31.	On Hand at Mills Oct. 31.
United States	1,916,000	913,000	1,039,000
Alabama	111,000	61,000	52,000
Arkansas	125,000	45,000	83,000
Georgia	281,000	147,000	140,000
Louisiana	92,000	39,000	54,000
Mississippi	197,000	77,000	123,000
North Carolina	88,000	46,000	42,000
Oklahoma	111,000	50,000	65,000
South Carolina	114,000	56,000	61,000
Tennessee	97,000	46,000	52,000
Texas	648,000	329,000	330,000
All others	51,000	17,000	34,000

*Does not include 36,375 tons on hand at mills August 1 nor 32,266 tons reshipped.

Cottonseed products manufactured, shipped out, and on hand:

Item.	Produced Aug. 1	On Hand to Oct. 31.	Shipped Out Aug. 1 to Oct. 31.	On Hand Oct. 31.
Crude oil	*15,927,000	254,632,000	215,718,000	*98,644,000
Refined oil	Pounds †253,798,440	†157,974,000		†109,265,000
Cake and meal	Tons 29,275	449,000	375,000	104,000
Hulls	Tons 59,849	203,000	157,000	105,000
Linters	500-lb. bales 39,646	261,000	174,000	127,000
Hull fiber	500-lb. bales 13,966	67,000	73,000	8,000
Notes, grabbots, and sweepings	500-lb. bales 11,340	6,000	9,000	8,000

*Includes 2,841,845 and 6,001,000 pounds held by refining and manufacturing establishments and 6,827,136 and 47,840,000 pounds in transit to refiners and consumers August 1 and October 31, respectively.

†Includes 8,167,889 and 6,108,000 pounds held by refiners, brokers, agents, and warehousemen at places other than refineries and manufacturing establishments and 5,562,299 and 16,780,000 pounds in transit to manufacturers of lard substitute, oleomargarine, soap, etc., August 1 and October 31, respectively.

‡Produced from 173,648,000 pounds crude oil.

Imports and exports of cottonseed products from August 1, 1918, to October 31, 1918; Imports, oil, 4,287,000 lbs.; exports, oil, 8,233,000 lbs.; cake and meal, 159 tons; linters etc., 47,043 running bales.

FUTURE OF COTTONSEED INDUSTRY.

Cotton crushers from all of the cotton states met in Memphis last week with the executive committee of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association to discuss the status for the immediate future and to talk over prospects for the next season. The discussion concerned the present regulations by the Food Administration, the continued stabilization of prices for cottonseed and products, the linter situation and foreign trade, and the stabilization and supply of other oil producing materials.

It was agreed that stabilization, so far as it has removed speculation and hoarding, has helped the mills and prevented a high level of prices with smaller profits to all concerned. As the Food Administration organization is to continue until peace with Germany is formally declared by the President, it was agreed that there is little likelihood of present change in cottonseed regulations.

To be certain about it, however, the executive committee was asked to go to Washington to learn the status and to plan for the rest of the operating season. A welfare committee was appointed also, to act with the executive committee to study and recommend for the next season and for the future of the industry, preferably with Government control, under some of the permanent departments.

J. H. DuBose, president of the Phoenix Cotton Oil Company, Memphis, and vice-president of the Inter-State Association, was made chairman of this committee. He will be glad to receive all suggestions and views as to plans for the future.

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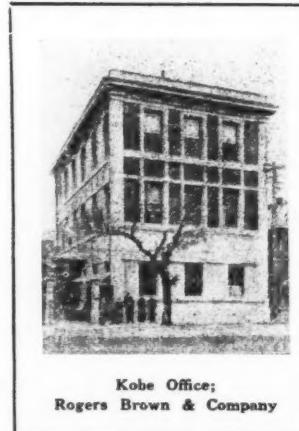
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COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is Official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and The Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Markets Unsettled—Demand Hesitating—Imports Large—Offerings Heavy—Export Situation Not Determined.

The oil market is still in a position of hesitation and uncertainty as to the possible export conditions, and relief of the market in this way, and also as to what extent regulations by the Food Administration will be relaxed. Reports from Washington are that a large number of relaxation notices have already been issued, applying to different articles controlled through the Food Administration, and pending these developments there is some hesitation. The policy of relaxation of control is expected to be the one which will be followed by the Food Administration. Mr. Hoover has taken the ground that the Food Administration law is a war measure, and should expire, as is legally scheduled, with the signing of peace, although it is possible that the exigencies of the situation may necessitate supplementary legislation by Congress this winter, to control other factors which may develop.

If such is the case, as to the expiration of control, and there seems to be no reason for believing that any but necessary legislation will be enacted, there is the chance, possibly

within six months or so, of the opening of the cottonseed oil market on the Produce Exchange, and the freedom from control. The conditions are such as to make for a good deal of uncertainty as to the distribution of oil in the meantime, under the control of prices, and the position of other oils. On the basis of 17½c. for crude oil there is a situation where weakness in competing oils becomes a very important factor in the entire market, and with the pressure on other oils, the question of distribution of cotton oil may not develop satisfactorily.

The Census Bureau report of cottonseed crushed showed the continuation of liberal output. The report as of October 1 showed that in that short period, in part owing to the earliness of the season, there had been an increase of over 17,000,000 lbs. in the production of crude oil to that time. The report up to November 1 shows that the crush has continued on a large scale. The figures indicate that the production of crude oil has gained 6,000,000 lbs. compared with last year, while the stocks of crude and refined show an increase of 21,000,000 lbs., indicating that the distribution has increased 15,000,000 lbs. compared with last year. The figures:

	Aug. 1 to Oct. 31 ~	
Cottonseed—	1918.	1917.
Received at mills, tons....	1,916,000	1,692,000
Crushed, tons.....	913,000	830,000
On hand Oct. 31, tons....	1,039,000	896,000
Cottonseed Oil—		
Crude, produced, lbs.....	254,263,000	248,028,000
Shipped out, lbs.....	215,718,000	200,528,000
On hand Oct. 31, lbs.....	98,644,000	91,807,000
Refined, produced, lbs.....	157,974,000	146,611,000
On hand Oct. 31, lbs.....	109,265,000	95,795,000
Imported, lbs.....	4,287,000	1,918,000
Exported, lbs.....	8,234,000	12,295,000

The latest estimates on the cotton crop tend to confirm the minimum idea of about 12,000,000 bales. The reports indicate that the crop is practically all gathered, and in unusually good condition.

The position of imported oils has been again unsatisfactory. The tone of the market has been relatively weak, and prices have been lower on nearly all of the leading qualities. Offerings of copra on the coast have been in large volume, although there were reports within the last day or two that Ceylon copra prices had stiffened, on buying by the British Food Commission. The supplies on the coast remain liberal, and the offerings on the spot are also of good volume.

The position of soya-bean still shows the influence of large stocks and large offerings. The reports from the Far East indicate that there will be a liberal movement of this oil, on account of the large bean crop, while there has been an opening up of bean territory, in a way which it is claimed points to a liberal supply of oil next year. There has been sufficient re-selling of oil to supply

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the market, so that imports have not been of a liberal character, on new business.

The offerings of wood-oil have been large, but there has developed a situation in this which has been entirely unsatisfactory. There has been a great deal of adulteration of this oil. This has developed to such an extent that there have been very heavy rejections reported, and there is evidently a great deal of difficulty in getting pure, unadulterated oil.

Further effort has been made to get the embargoes lifted on the exports of oil, and various arguments are used in this connection. Some are taking the ground that the easiest control of the oil situation would be to retain the oil stocks in this country that already exist, and divert the import movement direct to the other side, where the need of oils is so urgent. There are, however, orders here and facilities here for shipping the oil, which it is pointed out should be taken advantage of, to relieve the temporary condition at least, and supply the immediate necessities abroad.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—The market is weaker, due to lack of interest on the part of consumer. On the coast prices are quoted at 15c. f.o.b., sellers' tanks. Spot is quoted at 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ @18c.

PEANUT OIL.—The market was weaker all around, with demand dull. Crude oil is offered at \$1.36 and Oriental oil is freely offered at 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ @16 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., buyers' tanks. Edible spot in bbls. at 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ @22c.

CORN OIL.—The market for crude oil is dull, but values steady. Demand for refined is fair, at \$1.85 per gallon. Crude is quoted at 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ @18c., in bbls.

COCONUT OIL.—The market is easier, with fair offerings and lack of demand. Manila oil is quoted at 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., sellers' tanks, prompt shipment. Ceylon dom. 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ @16 $\frac{1}{4}$ c., and Cochin dom., bbls., 18 $\frac{1}{4}$ @18 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

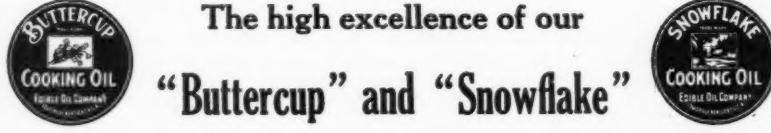
PALM OIL.—It is reported 300 tons of Nigar palm oil on the spot will be sold to highest bidder. Prime red, spot, —, nom.; Lagos, spot, nom.; to arrive, —; palm kernel, 18@18 $\frac{1}{4}$ c., nom., in bbls.; Nigar, 47c.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

VEGETABLE OILS.

Prospects for the development of the foreign vegetable oil trade on a materially heavier scale have been strengthened. New York dealers have gone to Washington to bring home to the authorities the advantage of removing the restrictions upon overseas shipments. During the last month negotia-

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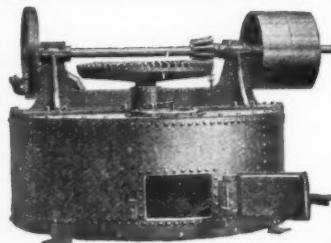
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tions have been in progress for sizable quantities of cocoanut, soya bean and rapeseed oils, chiefly for Scandinavian account, but the field of operations promises to be extended by the recognized urgent needs of vegetable and animal oils, fats and greases both for edible and commercial purposes

throughout Europe. Of encouraging bearing upon the successful outcome of the move to lift the present ban on exports is the liberal extent of available supplies, especially of cocoanut and soya bean oils, so that there could be no question of encroachment upon home needs.



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AMERICAN COTTON OIL FINANCES.

The annual financial report of the American Cotton Oil Company, made public this week, makes what the officers term a gratifying showing on the business of the past year. A comparison of figures with the previous year shows operating profits of \$2,327,994.95 for the year ending August 31, 1918, compared to profits of \$2,034,042.11 for the previous year. The usual semi-annual dividends of 3 per cent. on the common stock of the company have been declared during the year, as well as four quarterly dividends of 1 per cent. each on the common stock. Efficiency of the properties has been well maintained.

A comparison of the general profit and loss account of the company for the years 1917 and 1918 is as follows:

	1917.	1918.
Balance general profit and loss account Aug. 31 previous year	\$12,400,266.84	\$12,572,908.95
Profit from operating during year	2,034,042.11	2,327,994.95
	\$14,404,308.95	\$14,900,003.90
Deduct:		
Interest on debenture bonds and gold notes..	500,000.00	666,666.66
Dividends on preferred stock	611,916.00	611,916.00
Dividends on common stock	809,484.00	809,484.00
	\$1,921,400.00	\$2,088,066.66

Balance general profit and loss account, August 31 \$12,572,908.95 \$12,812,837.24

COTTON MEAL AND HULL CHANGES.

Withdrawal of the government from cottonseed products markets has caused changes to be made in price stabilization regulations of the Food Administration as regards linters

and cottonseed meal. The following notice by State Food Administrator Soule, of Georgia, indicates the situation in that section:

To all County Food Administrators and Licensees:

The signing of the armistice caused the Government to withdraw from the fibre market, thereby materially reducing the demand for cottonseed hulls. It has therefore been determined that it will not be practicable to longer maintain the stabilized price of \$20 per ton, f.o.b. cars, as heretofore prevailing with reference to hull sales from the mill door; and, therefore, effective immediately, the price of cottonseed hulls is changed from \$20 per ton to \$16 per ton.

On account of the scarcity of protein feeds and in recognition of the fact that the high percentage of protein in commercial cottonseed meal placed a value on same as feed-stuffs which is in excess of other feeds, it has been determined that the price of cottonseed meal, effective immediately, will be increased from \$53 per ton, mill door, to \$55 per ton, as heretofore prevailing.

The above changes, since one practically offsets the other in arriving at the commercial yield of a ton of cottonseed, enables us to make the announcement that there will

be no change of price in wagon and carload lots of cottonseed; therefore the price will remain for the season as now prevailing; i.e., \$68 for wagon seed and \$71 for car seed.

All other rules and regulations as contained in Special License Regulations No. 9 as heretofore published, and which became effective July 1, 1918, are to continue in force and must be strictly observed.

ANDREW M. SOULE,
Federal Food Administrator for Georgia.

The Food Administrator for South Carolina has fixed the price of hulls at \$18 per ton, loose, delivered anywhere in that state in carload lots. In less than carload lots, the retailer will be allowed to make a fair, reasonable profit on his hulls, price not to be restricted, each mill to bear in mind, however, that profiteering will not be countenanced, and therefore the mills must be conservative in the profit they make on hulls sold at retail. In other words, it means that oil mills can retail hulls manufactured by themselves at the same price they get for hulls, bought by them from other mills and then resold.

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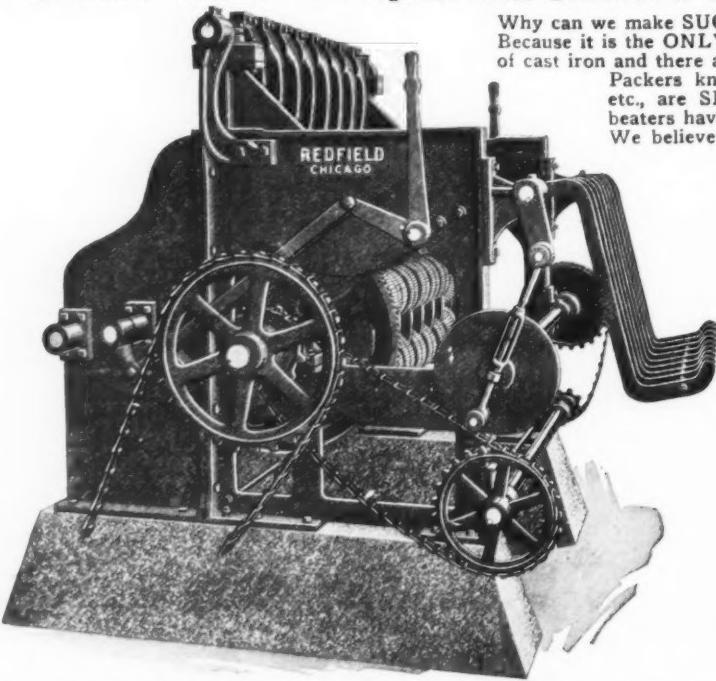
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HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

Since the writing of this week's market review the War Industries Board has announced that present maximum prices on hides and skins are to remain in effect until the first of the year on foreign grades and until February 1 on domestic stock. This has been a welcome development in the sense of establishing the status of selling conditions on a tangible basis, and plans have been launched for the determination of the question as to whether this policy of price regulation will be continued after January.

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—The market generally is greatly concerned over the attitude of the Washington authorities as regards retaining or dropping maximum prices. Packer hides are in urgent need, and it is doubted in some quarters if all tanners' needs can be supplied. Supplies of available hides are short and the market is expected to hold steady on most varieties owing to the fact that it will be some time before production will be stimulated to any extent. The small packers are nearly all sold ahead for about the same period as the large packers. Maximum prices were realized on all sales, and February, March and April hides were included at the same price as the previous months take-off. Native steers are priced at 29c. for the next two months. Heavy Texas steers are quoted at 27c. and lights at 26c. with extremes at 23c. Butt-branded steers are quoted at 27c. Colorado steers are pegged at 26c. Branded cows are priced at 22c. on present quarter stock and slaughter is still of good size. Heavy native cows are reduced a cent to 27c. for next two months slaughter, while January goods are fixed at 26c. and slaughter at that time will be showing some increase. Light native cows are quoted at 23c. Native bulls are changed to 20½c. Branded bulls quoted at 18½c.

COUNTRY HIDES.—Trading has not been active locally this week, and the general situation is more or less unsettled owing to the question whether the Government will drop the maximum prices or continue the "fixed" prices indefinitely. There is a general scarcity of hides at outlying points, and dealers are finding more or less trouble in locating enough hides to fill recent sales. The tone of the market is firm and in general this is expected to continue for a time at least. Heavy steers and heavy cows are in small supply and wanted with practically nothing offered prior to November 1. Heavy steers are quoted at 24c.; heavy cows at 23c. for August, September and October salting. November and December heavy steers are quoted at 22½c. and heavy cows 21½c. Buffs are quoted at 20½c. paid for Western and Northwestern lots in a small way and 21c. realized for the bang up Ohio. Seconds quoted unchanged at a cent reduction. All weight

hides are quoted at 18½@20c. nominal. Extremes are quoted at 21½c. paid for discounted section hides and business was done in Eastern stuff at 21½@22c. as to lots. Branded hides are quoted slow at 17c. last paid for country run. Country packer branded hides are quoted at 18@22c. nominal. Bulls are quoted steady but slow at 16½@17c. Some buyers formerly interested in bulls are not so keen for them as before. Country packer bulls are quoted at 18@20c. nominal. Kipskins are still in demand at 23½@24c. for the country descriptions as to sections. Resalted city varieties are quoted at 25½c. and first salted city and packer skins at 27c.

CALFSKINS sold at 44c. for first salted city skins. Packer calfskins of third quarter kill are still available at 44c. for Northern take-off with bid solicited for the Southern stock included. Buyers are not interested, especially as next quarter rates are reduced. Resalted city calfskins are quoted at 41½@41½c.; country skins quoted at 34c. and mixed city and country descriptions at 38@40c. lately paid as to assortments and descriptions. Deacons are quoted at \$2.50 and light calf at \$2.70. City skins are topped at 60c. premium.

HORSEHIDES are quoted unchanged and firm at \$6.50@7 for country run; city descriptions are quoted at \$7.50 for topped sorts of city renderer quality; ponies and glues half rates; colts, \$1.

HOGSKINS quoted at \$1.15@1.40 for country run; rejects half rates. No. 1 pigs skin strips 10@12c. asked; No. 2's at 8½@9½c. and No. 3 strips at 5@6½c. as to measurements.

SHEEP PELTS.—Recent events in world affairs have caused an easier feeling in this market. Holders are showing an inclination to make concessions, but pullers generally are a little wary in purchasing future supplies. Offerings are generous in numbers, and the tendency is easy. Recent sales were made of about four cars of packer lambs running back five weeks in salt at around \$3 from an outside point. Dry pelts are quiet and nominally quoted at 50@55c., with light weight Montanas offered at the outside price. Quotations: Packer sheep, \$3@3.35; packer lambs, \$3@3.30; country lambs, \$2.75@3.15; country sheep, \$2.75@3.15; dry flint wool pelts, 50@52½c.; dry flint wool pelts, Montana, 52½@55c.

New York.

PACKER HIDES.—Not very much trading was effected this week mainly due to the unsettled conditions prevailing since the signing of the armistice. It is understood that a number of packers have stipulated in their contracts that should maximums be rescinded that the sales become null and void. Thus far four packers have allotted their hides estimated to be between 200,000 and 225,000 hides, three of whom have sold ahead for six months while the other packer only for three months at the full maximum rates of 23½c. for heavy native steers for November-December salting and 27½c. for January salting and for the other three months at any price the Government should establish if they will still be naming maximum rates. Another important announcement during the week was the lifting of the ban so tanners

and packers can now go ahead and sell to whomever they want and they don't have to follow the preferred list which had been sent out by the Government. Fair sized sales effected in outside packer hides at full maximums in November, December, January slaughter. Conditions locally in small packer hides are unchanged and trading during the past week was small mainly due to the sold up condition of the market. It is understood that stocks have been sold up for the next three months at big packer maximums, and this accounts for the lull. At outside points some trading was effected in November-December-January take-off at the full maximum figures.

COUNTRY HIDES.—Trading during the past week was not as brisk as in the week previous mainly due to the unsettled conditions prevailing due to the signing of the armistice and the reports that the regulations and maximums may be abolished. Middle Wests hides are steady and a sale was effected in a car at 22c. for extremes and 21c. for buffs in prior to November salting and ¾c. less for the November-December take-off. New York State hides are steady but quiet. Collections are becoming larger, and it is reported that in the city sections an advance of 25 per cent. is reported, but in the country districts the collections are still small and expected to be so until the colder weather sets in. New England hides are firm and small lots continue to be sold at 19@20c. Southerns are quiet and waiting. Trading in Boston was fair, and it is reported that a Southern collector has sold about 27 cars of hides at the full maximum figures for both the prior to November and after November saltings. It is understood that 10 cars went to one tanner while the other 17 were distributed among a number of tanners.

HORSEHIDES.—Market is firm and a very good demand is reported for hides. Now that restrictions have been lifted permitting tanners to go ahead and tan the hides into any color they want besides an olive drab it is believed that more business will be noted. The outstanding feature is the lack of supplies, and sellers state that they could make much more sales if they had goods. Full maximum figures are realized for anything that is offered out. Fronts are steady and well sold up. Butts are also well sold up and supplies are very meager. The French horsehides which were supposed to come over here will not do so as the deal has fallen through.

CALFSKINS.—This market has been ruling active during the past week and a couple of collectors have sold their skins for the present quarter. It is reported that one collector moved about 30,000 New York city skins at the full maximum figure of \$3.60, \$4.50 and \$5.40 with kips included at \$6.50 for all weights. The other collector only moved his November skins at the full maximums, but his December and January skins have been promised and he claims they are as good as sold. A very good demand is noted for stock and especially for the light weights. Back salting skins are not wanted owing to the higher rate, and buyers state that they can get fresh skins at less money. At the present time the market is well sold up, and as most of the collectors were sold up to November 1 there is very little old stock floating around the market. Western markets are steady but more or less quiet. A car of kips sold at 27c. Calf is waiting.

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LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from The National Livestock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yard, Chicago, Nov. 20.

Considering the continued liberal receipts of cattle, we are having a rattling good market, and war orders are a stout prop to the trade. Finished beefeves are selling up to \$19.70; a few choice cattle from \$18.75@19.50; most of the good corn-fed steers of all weights from \$17.50@18.50; medium to good grades, \$16@17.50; fair to medium kinds, \$14@16, according to their weight, quality and the flesh they are carrying. Plenty of short-fed 900@1,050 lb. killers are selling from \$11.50@13.50, and we are still getting an abundance of cheap little killing steers selling all the way from \$7.50@9.

Strength and activity characterizes the market for butcher cattle, prices being fully steady and quite active at last week's upturn. Usually the market on butcher-stuff, particularly on the medium and low-priced heifers, suffers a temporary decline a week or so before Thanksgiving, and while this year may be an exception to the general rule, on account of the unusual conditions, the generally favorable weather and wonderful demand for cheap beef, yet we will be surprised if the market fails to suffer a temporary setback between now and Thanksgiving.

Following Monday's liberal hog run of 51,567, we were scheduled for a near record-breaker on Tuesday, when estimated receipts of 75,000 were posted. The railroads, as well as the Stock Yard Company and the packing-houses and commission men, have been working under forced draft all fall, and while the boys will soon be coming back from the camps and also from France, yet the shortage of help is still just as acute in the city as it is in the country, and the packing plants are short of killing gangs, the railroads, Stock Yards Company and everybody else is forced to get along with a less efficient class of help than we have had in previous years, and as a consequence the deluge of hogs, combined with a heavy run of cattle, brought about a congested condition, which only drastic action could relieve, and the Government, acting upon suggestions of all interested parties, declared a 48-hour railroad embargo on the shipment of hogs. This, however, is only a temporary affair. Wednesday's trade ruled steady to 10c. higher on choice and desirable hogs selling from \$17.60@17.85, top \$18. Good mixed and mixed packing grades selling from \$17.25@17.50 were about steady, plain mixed packing and big weight kinds moving very slowly from \$16.50@17. and we are also having a very dull trade on the underweight, light mixed grades, which are here in profusion.

No doubt bad weather conditions in the country have moderated sheep house supplies during the past few days, and as a consequence values have advanced from 25@40c. per ewt. There is a tendency on the part of feeders who have stock in cornfields and pastures to clean up within the coming 30 to 40 days. There is little prospect that the market will work to a much higher level soon. Quotations range as follows: Good to choice lambs, \$15.50@15.90; poor to medium, \$14@15; culs., \$10.50@12; good to choice yearlings, \$11.25@12; fat wethers, \$10@10.50; good to choice ewes, \$9@9.50; poor to medium, \$7.50@8.50; culs., \$4@6; feeding lambs, \$13.75@14.50; feeding yearlings, \$10@10.50; feeding wethers, \$9@9.50; choice breeding ewes, \$13@14; feeding ewes, \$7.50@9.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, Nov. 19.

Cattle receipts were 24,000 head following the big Monday run of 35,000 yesterday, market steady today, top \$17.50, except some show cattle unsold at noon. Hog supply

was 19,000, market steady with a strong close, top \$17.65. Sheep and lambs today 7,000, market 25 to 40 cents higher, top lambs \$16.

There continues to be an immense outlet for dressed and canned beef, the Government taking large quantities for shipment across the sea, and the market has even greater capacity than it had before the fighting ceased. One single packer here said this morning that his buyers would take 2,000 canner cows today if they could get them. The large receipts yesterday were handled at strong prices and sales are steady today on all grades. Some steers brought \$18.10 yesterday, and the best sale today up to noon was \$17.50, with fleshy 1,000-lb. steers selling at \$14.25@15. Cows are strong, some Idahos at \$9.75 yesterday, natives up to \$12, Colorado cows \$7.25@10.50, cannery \$5@5.75, veal calves \$11@13.50.

Packers have great capacity for hogs and are paying stronger prices this week, the market closing strong to 10c. higher to packers today, with medium and heavy hogs up to \$17.65, and lights \$17.60, bulk of sales \$17.25@17.55. In spite of the fact that receipts are running 80 to 90 per cent above this period a year ago at the various markets, packers have so far not attempted to evade the November minimum rule of \$17.10 for Kansas City, average price today close to \$17.30. Stock pigs are lower this week at \$13.50@14.50, which leaves an attractive margin under fat hog prices.

Best native lambs at \$16, feeding lambs \$14.40, ewes \$3.50, yearlings \$12, were the quotations today. No good Westerns were here today, but some are expected tomorrow. A few fed Western lambs are beginning to come, but receipts of these so far have been light.

ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to the National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., Nov. 19.

The cattle run this week is the lightest that it has been for several months; the count totals 28,000 for the period. The market, particularly in the last two days, has taken a decided upturn. It is most noticeable on medium to good steers, those selling around the \$14 mark. Good to choice steers, of which we have had a number of loads this week, are selling on a fully steady basis. They range from \$16@18.50, the top figure being paid on Tuesday for a load of 1,390-pound Missouri fed steers. Baby beeves and yearlings of the best grade are going to scale at \$15@15.85, and on Monday and Tuesday of this week we have had a number of car loads in this class and in this range of prices. Oklahoma, Kansas, Colorado and Nebraska steers showed the heaviest offering this week for some little time, aggregating in the neighborhood of one hundred cars. While the trade was somewhat uneven on this class, they happened to be in the weight that caught the most of the week's advance, and they sold for the most part within a range of \$12.50@14.50, the top figure being paid on a train load of Oklahoma steers on Monday. In butcher stock, particularly on the best grades, the advance is more marked than on beef steers. Good weighty cows were particularly in demand and quite a few sales were recorded at \$10.85@11.75. Medium to good cows range from \$8.50@9.50, with the inbetween kinds swinging around \$10. Cannery and cutters \$5@6.75, the most of the cannery swinging around the \$5.25 mark. The demand continues for good stockers and feeders. They are selling at \$8.25@11. The demand in this class include the plainer kind of she stuff.

The hog receipts for the week total 66,000. The quality of the run is fair to good. Prices generally are about steady with this time a week ago, but at this writing a stronger tendency is noted. Today's quotations: Mixed and butchers, \$17.40@17.90; good heavys, \$17.75@18; rough, \$16.40@16.50; light, \$17.40@17.75; pigs, \$14@16.50; bulk, \$17.40@17.80.

Sheep receipts this week are rather disappointing, the count totaling only about 11,000 head. There is a marked scarcity of good finished sheep, both in the mutton and the lamb classes. Muttons are selling around \$9, heavy yearling wethers \$11@11.50, light wethers up to \$12.50. These prices indicate a strong and slightly higher market. Lambs have advanced around 50c. per hundred. Top lambs sold on Tuesday at \$16.50, and they were not strictly choice. The range in this class for the best killers we are receiving is \$16@16.35. Strictly choice finished lambs would probably bring 25@50c. more money

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Union Stock Yards, Omaha, Nov. 19.

The outstanding feature of the cattle market last week was the gradual firming up of values for good to choice beefeves and a steady decline on medium and common stuff of all kinds. This was in a large measure due through the character of the liberal receipts. Very few really choice, finished steers are coming now and the big bulk of the receipts of late have been on the "clean-up" order and not particularly desirable as beef or stockers. Good beefeves, cornfed, have been going at a range of \$15.25@17.25, and prime cattle would bring \$18.50 or better. Good range beefeves are selling at \$15.50@17, with the bulk of the fair to good kinds around \$12.50@13. Choice cows and heifers sell up around \$9@11, while common to fair grades are selling at \$4.50@6, the lowest prices of the season. Veal calves remain about steady at \$7.50@13.50, and there has been little change in the market for bulls, stags, etc., sales being largely around \$6.50@8.50.

Receipts of hogs have been excessive of late and prices have been hovering around the minimum of \$17, established by the Food Administration for November and December. Demand is broad, but the movement has been retarded somewhat by the shortage of help in the packing houses, and this has been the principal bearish feature in the trade. Light and butcher weight hogs continue to have the preference by all classes of buyers, while rough and heavy packing hogs are discriminated against and sell at the bottom of the list. There were approximately 12,000 hogs here today and prices were anywhere from steady to a dime lower, range being from \$16.75@17.50, and the bulk selling around \$17@17.30, or not materially different from one week ago.

There has been a very decided falling off in receipts of sheep and lambs, and largely for this reason prices have firmed up quite a bit for both fat stock and feeders. Fat lambs are quoted at \$12.50@15.65; yearlings \$10@10.50, wethers \$9@10.50 and ewes \$7.50@9.50.

PROVISION AND LARD MARKETS.

(Continued from page 21.)

the amount of new lard compared with the first of the month and with last year; the total stock of lard is almost double that of a year ago. There is also a fairly good stock of pork compared with last year. The stock of ribs was practically cut in two during the half month. The comparative figures follow:

Provision stocks:	Nov. 15.	Nov. 1.	Nov. 15. '17.
Pork, new	1,012	464	95
Contract	5,001	7,441	2,020
Lard, new	7,440,717	6,101,850	1,150,072
Contract	8,663,302	8,557,400	10,554,588
Other kinds	17,440,865	13,752,400	5,416,500
Ribs, new	312,169	214,240	324,109
Contract	2,451,034	5,575,000	370,370

BEEF.—Locally the market continues strong. Mess., \$35@36; packet, \$36@37; family, \$40@41; East India, \$62@63.

LARD.—The market is firm, but weakness in the West is noted. Quoted: City, 36½@27c.; Continental, \$29.25; South America, \$29.40; Brazilian kegs, \$30.40; compounds, 23@24½c. nom.

PORK.—The local market is sharply higher due to firmness west. Quoted: Mess., \$45½@46½; clear, \$45@53, and family, nominal.

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Springfield, Tenn.—Ernest Story, W. I. Carlisle, D. N. Taylor and others have incorporated the Robertson County Co-operative Dairy Association with a capital stock of \$10,000.

New York, N. Y.—The Murray Farm Products Co., Inc., to conduct a dairy and farm products business, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000 by B. Silver, 1212 Vyze avenue; S. N. Caplow, 74 East 93d street, and C. Schere, 1547 Fulton avenue, New York, N. Y.

New York, N. Y.—The Seaboard Marine Corporation, cold storage, warehousing, ship building, etc., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$500,000 by T. B. Bresnahan, 55 West 127th street, New York City; P. Doring, 410 Waverly place, Richmond Hill, N. Y., and H. M. Glennon, Boonton, N. J.

STOCKS OF FROZEN AND CURED MEATS, POULTRY AND PRODUCE.

Stocks of frozen and cured meats on November 1, 1918, are reported by the Bureau of Markets of the U. S. Department of Agriculture as follows:

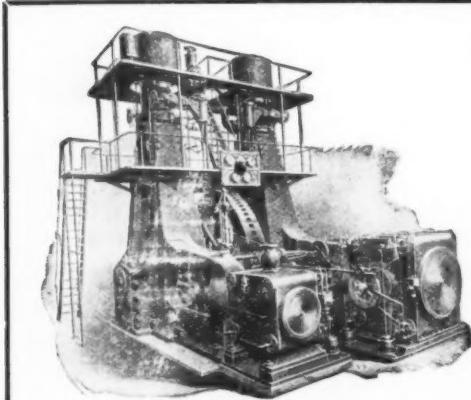
	Total Stocks November 1, 1918.	Estimated Holdings Firms Not Reported.	Total Stocks October 1, 1918.			
Storages Reporting.	Pounds.	Storages. Reporting.	Pounds.			
Frozen beef	371	222,267,572	11	1,605,586	371	194,726,751
Cured beef	372	29,181,857	12	972,501	381	28,929,060
Frozen lamb and mutton	227	8,265,736	4	18,595	225	5,241,761
Frozen pork	333	36,332,150	10	635,886	359	46,592,638
Dry salt pork	446	238,950,867	16	7,172,256	481	283,642,955
Sweet pickled pork	523	226,800,091	17	4,949,987	553	249,782,261
Lard	579	74,756,513	17	982,668	607	90,211,400
Miscellaneous meats	425	101,860,980	..	448	96,751,818	

Stocks of frozen poultry on November 1, 1918, are reported as follows:

	Total Stocks November 1, 1918.	Estimated Holdings Firms Not Reported.	Total Stocks October 1, 1918.			
Storages Reporting.	Pounds.	Storages. Reporting.	Pounds.			
Broilers	201	12,599,458	6	90,031	194	8,555,048
Roasters	193	7,549,612	6	29,788	181	2,859,541
Fowls	214	9,251,770	6	48,145	206	7,311,886
Turkeys	190	1,562,249	6	17,229	187	1,762,553
Miscellaneous	244	13,071,868	7	67,913	243	9,013,712
Total	295	44,034,957	7	253,106	287	29,502,740

Cold storage of butter and eggs on November 1, 1918, are reported as follows:

	Total Holdings November 1, 1918.	Estimated Holdings Not Reported.	Total Holdings October 1, 1918.			
Storages Reporting.	Quantity.	Storages. Quantity.	Reporting. Quantity.			
Case eggs	479	3,658,774	24	157,315	505	5,369,541
Frozen eggs	197	13,242,385	7	149,356	214	14,819,250
Creamery butter	409	80,505,375	19	2,438,292	422	89,813,628
Packing stock butter	154	3,400,633	7	80,949	171	4,661,457



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SPACE RUNS SHORT.

Owing to the demands of the Government for freezer storage space for meat needed for overseas shipment, there is a serious shortage of freezer capacity in the vicinity of the large markets for poultry and fish.

The following procedure is suggested to cold storage warehousemen in reference to this situation:

- Allot freezer space vacated by the removal of butter, to the storage of poultry assigned to your customers equitably, in proportion to their usual requirements, except as such space may be taken by the Government to supply urgent needs.
- Maintain the space heretofore assigned for the storage of frozen fish for that product,

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Cincinnati—Pan Handle Storage Warehouse.
Detroit—Newman Bros., Inc.; Brennan Truck & Storage Co.

Cleveland—General Cartage & Storage Co.
Jacksonville—St. Elmo W. Acosta.
Liverpool—Peter R. McQuie & Son.
Mexico, D. F.—Ernst O. Heinsdorf.
Newark—American Oil & Supply Co.
New York City—Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., 100 William St.
Norfolk—Henry Bower Chemical Mfg. Co. Agency, First and Front Sts.

Philadelphia—Henry Bower Chemical Mfg. Co.
Pittsburgh—Pennsylvania Transfer Co., Duquesne Freight Station; Pennsylvania Brewers Supply Co.
Providence—Rhode Island Warehouse Co.
Richmond—Bowman Transfer & Storage Co.
Rochester—Rochester Cleaning Co.
Toledo—Moreton Truck & Storage Co.
Washington—Littlefield, Alvora & Co.

except as such space may be taken by the Government to supply urgent needs.

3. In the event that you are unable to furnish freezer space for poultry and fish, refer your customers to the Bureau of Markets, United States Department of Agriculture. This Bureau is obtaining monthly reports of available freezer space and can inform the trade where such capacity was reported, as being available on the first of any month. It may be necessary during the present congestion to direct business to points outside the leading markets, so far as such space may be obtainable.

4. The co-operation of the War and Navy Departments in this programme will be requested so far as compatible with absolutely necessary war demands.

Do you make use of page 18?

BEGINS OPERATIONS IN PARAGUAY.

The International Products Company, a Maryland corporation organized to take over the extensive properties of the Central Products Company in Paraguay, has practically completed the installation of its large packing plant near Asuncion, and actual killing will be commenced during the first week of October. At the beginning about 50 head of cattle will be slaughtered daily, but this number will be increased gradually. By the end of the year it is expected that the daily killing will reach 400, which is the present capacity of the plant. While the plant is prepared to ship chilled beef, its operations for the present will be confined to canning. The output will be shipped via the company's own barges to Buenos Aires and transferred to steamers for European and United States ports. The plant is located at San Antonio,

15 miles below Asuncion, on the Paraguay River. It has been under construction for the past year, and is said to be one of the most modern establishments of its kind in South America.

The quebracho extract factory of the company at Porto Pinasco, 300 miles above Asuncion, on the Paraguay River, is already in operation and shipments to the United States will commence soon. It is estimated that the production for the balance of this year will be 2,000 tons and during the year 1919, 20,000 tons.

The International Products Company owns approximately 2,000 square miles of land in Paraguay in the vicinity of Porto Pinasco. The property extends for 25 miles along the Paraguay River. The company's own railway is now in operation for 40 kilometers inland from Porto Pinasco.

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"Practically our entire plant is now equipped with your doors and we are very glad that this is the case. Your equipment has always given us good satisfaction."

LOUISVILLE SOAP CO., Louisville, Ky.
"Coolers at one of our plants are equipped with your doors, which have given us such satisfaction we wish to improve the doors at our old plant. We would not be warranted in throwing out the doors but would like the type hardware you supply."

GALVESTON ICE & C. S. CO.,
Galveston, Texas.

"The 27 or more doors furnished us when our plant was erected in 1913 have given perfect satisfaction in every particular. Material and workmanship in your doors come up to most severe tests."

"JAMISON" original "Jones" and "Noequal" Types of Doors

Realizing the importance of efficient refrigeration and preservation of Foodstuffs it has been strongly impressed upon our entire organization, whose services, together with our modern facilities, are being constantly utilized to capacity in most judicious handling of the large volume of bus'ness we are being favored with.

Investigation will disclose the importance of your insisting upon a "JAMISON" Original "Jones" or "Noequal" Type of DOOR—Catalog upon request.

JAMISON COLD STORAGE DOOR CO.

Formerly JONES COLD STORAGE DOOR CO.

P. O. Box 39, HAGERSTOWN, MD., U. S. A.

Armour's LIGHTHOUSE CLEANSER

Dependable—Economical

It was no easy job to get a cleanser that would do the work with 100 per cent efficiency and at the same time touch the pocketbook lightly. It required long and intelligent experiment. The demand was insistent among Packing Houses and Factories for an article that was absolutely dependable. Too much was at stake to take chances.

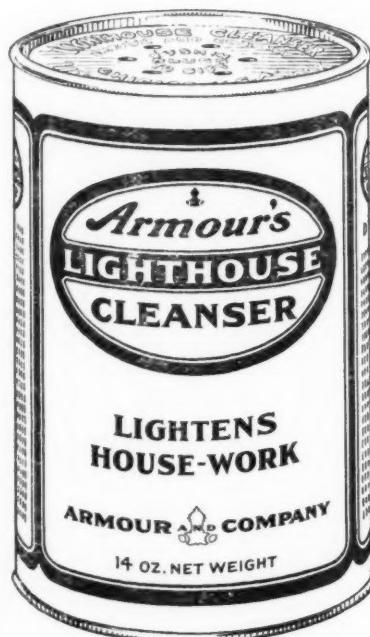
At last the right combination of cleansing agents was found. It did the work, did it thoroughly and well. "Lighthouse Cleanser" wherever used advertises its merits in shining and spotless metal, immaculate tiling, snowy marble and the clean, sweet-smelling atmosphere it leaves in its trail. It is a quality product to the last microscopic atom.

Keeping a packinghouse or factory in that spick-and-span condition exacted by modern sanitation is a man-sized job, and Armour's Lighthouse Cleanser has never tackled a man-sized job without completing it in short order to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. It has been found economical by large users to buy in bulk—by kegs and pails.

Quick deliveries from our nearest branch.

Write for Prices.

ARMOUR AND COMPANY
Soap Department
1355 W. 31st Street, Chicago



FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

NEW WHITE HEAVY DUTY TRUCKS.

New models of three and five-ton White trucks having, among other improvements, a double reduction gear drive, have been announced by The White Company, Cleveland, Ohio. In addition to a new drive system in its heavy duty trucks, the company has made improvements and refinements in a number of features, among which are a unit power plant which is an evolution of the White monobloc engine, a cast radiator of the vertical tube type with removable head and a new system of brakes.

The new design of rear axle, doing away with side driving chains, is of especial interest to truck users because, in addition to showing the solution of an important engi-

the live axle. This gear, in turn, meshes with a second gear (carried on the housing of the live axle, but inside the hub case of the rear wheel), and this second gear, in turn, meshes with a ring gear attached to the wheel inside of the hub case.

"In this way of applying power to the wheel, a second reduction occurs between these three gears in the hub case very similar to the reduction which takes place between the sprocket wheels of a chain drive. The power is applied at about the same distance from the rim as it is in the case of the chain drive, thereby retaining that advantage. This use of gears makes a rolling contact throughout, without any elements to produce friction.

"The adoption of the floating type of rear axle and the train of gears in the hub case of the wheel, enables the whole mechanism to be entirely encased and run in oil. The

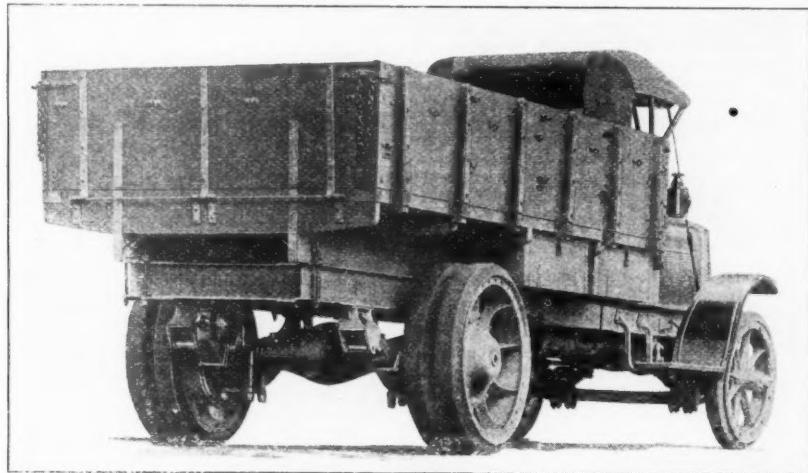
without increasing unsprung weight and without sacrificing simplicity.

Engine improvements in the new trucks consist of a unit power plant which is a development of the monobloc design always used in White trucks. Apart from the advantages of compactness, fewer parts, reduced weight and better alignment, the company has improved its operation by employing a greater valve capacity, a balanced crank shaft and a pressure feed lubrication system—features which have shown high efficiency in heavy duty service of greater severity.

Other advantages have accrued from the careful development of details promoting efficiency. Thus the radiators of the new heavy duty series are strong castings with removable heads, giving access for quick replacement of the vertical tubes if damaged by collision or otherwise rendered leaky. The radiator itself is flexibly mounted on springs to absorb vibration and road shocks.

Through the adoption of the double reduction gear drive the company has been enabled to also improve the design of the brakes. The service brake is of the contracting type, operated by foot pedal and acting on drums on the drive shaft. The brake is mounted amidships, on a cross member of the frame, where it is more accessible and where a larger braking surface can be used, applying a greater braking resistance and insuring a longer life. The emergency brake, operated by hand lever, is of the expanding type, acting on drums on the rear wheels, completely enclosed and designed with a simple external adjustment.

From experience with the new series of heavy duty trucks in actual service, The White Company feels that truck performance has been raised to a new level of efficiency and economy. There is greater strength, simplicity and durability, combined with higher efficiency in developing and utilizing power. Deliveries will be made as soon as factory production overtakes urgent military demands.



NEW MODEL HEAVY DUTY WHITE TRUCKS.

Note the clearance, neatness and compactness of the axle afforded by this method of double reduction.

neering problem, the design retains the advantages of chain drive and adds advantages of its own which produce greater efficiency. This, the company states, is the only result that justifies changes in design.

As long ago as three years the company announced in a published statement that its heavy duty trucks would continue to be chain-driven until a better form of final drive were developed. The company had been convinced by its own tests that there was no other form of drive in a heavy duty truck that operated as efficiently under all circumstances as the chain drive. In announcing the double reduction gear drive the company states:

"The chain and sprocket afforded in a heavy duty truck a double reduction system—one reduction in a jackshaft and a second reduction in the chain and sprocket wheels—thus giving a large range of gear ratios and, consequently, a greater flexibility than can be had in any single reduction shaft drive unless the gear housing is made very large and the rear axle, in consequence, heavy and unwieldy. Chain drive also has this advantage: power is applied to the rear wheels on a sprocket attached to them; power is thus applied nearer to the wheel rim and by a rolling contact between the chain and sprocket.

"The new double reduction gear drive accomplishes the same result. There is a first reduction through the bevel gear and drive pinion in the center of the rear axle, from which the power is carried by a live axle of the floating type through the center of the housing to a gear at the wheel end of

result is a comparatively frictionless running axle that cannot be cramped or get out of line, and has all of the operating advantages of chain drive with the added advantage in point of maintenance of being enclosed in a dust-proof case and running in oil.

"Chain drive had a further advantage over other types of rear axles in the fact that its unsprung weight was considerably less. The new double reduction gear axle has the same advantage in that the unsprung weight of the truck has not been increased, but, in fact, decreased a little. The result will be at once apparent in the life of tires."

As in chain drive, the whole design is extremely simple. All parts are readily accessible. The live axles may be withdrawn without disturbing the wheels, and the wheels themselves can be readily removed if desired. The bevel drive and differential gears are carried in ball bearings on a detachable axle plate, and may be removed as a unit. Gear ratios can be quickly changed if necessary. The moving parts are simple and rugged, and in their dust-proof case, running in oil, they are proof against rough usage. The axle housing is so compact that it affords practically the road clearance of a straight axle.

The double reduction principle has been a large factor in the efficiency of White 1½ and 2-ton trucks, so widely used in both commercial and military service. It has long been an engineering problem to apply this principle to shaft-driven heavy duty trucks, and the new White models show that it has been accomplished without using a large axle housing, without an auxiliary axle,

COSTS OF MOTOR MAINTENANCE.

Many truck owners say they haven't time to keep cost records, and they are the losers by not doing so. Almost all owners say they know what their trucks cost, but they include only gasoline, lubricants, repairs and tires and these constitute the smaller part of the cost. The owner who bases his charges on such figures will lose out. Traffic engineers of the Federal Motor Truck Co. recently compiled tables from actual cost figures submitted by owners which show that fuel, lubricants, tires and repairs, which are variable costs, depending on miles traveled, are but 25 per cent of the total cost. Fixed charges, labor, taxes and license, insurance, garage and depreciation, which do not vary with miles traveled, average 75 per cent of the costs.

Here are figures submitted by three companies:

No.	of trucks, covered.	Period	Fixed costs.	Variable costs.
Union Ice Co., California.	6	1 year	78.13%	21.87%
H. W. Myers & Son, Vermont	1	6 mos.	70.28%	29.72%
H. P. Stone Co., Massachusetts	2	5 mos.	87.24%	12.76%

This brings out two points, the necessity of keeping accurate cost records and the necessity of keeping the truck moving by reducing standing time. If you are not keeping cost records, just stop and list the items above, both fixed and variable, and see what your truck is costing you. Are you considering those items which comprise 75 per cent of the costs?

Chicago Section

Every day is a new day full of attainable new thoughts and new ideas. That "old stuff" don't go any more.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, November 16, 1918, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 16.39 cents per pound.

Board of Trade memberships are selling around \$6,000 net to the buyer. The estate of A. Stamford White sold the deceased president's membership for \$6,050.

The good fellow is being replaced by the "reg-lar guy." A "reg-lar guy" takes everything as it comes, and makes the BEST out of it; and R. L. Neely, the casing expert, is just that kind of a feller.

This year's crop of "nite bloomin' wood-be mayors" includes such famous gazumps as Mac Hoyne, Tom Carey, Barney Mullaney, possibly Carter H. Wilhelm Thompson, and the devil knows who else.

Now watch the old reliable stand-by, the Chicago Board of Trade, boom. You'll hear it—deep and loud and long. No bigger, broader, better set of men grace any institution anywhere on this dizzy old planet than its membership.

Intensely gratifying to know that many of our large business houses have publicly declared their intention to take back with pride and pleasure all their boys who have been "doing their bit" for Uncle Sam. Armour & Company, with 6,000 out of its fold, has so declared; and there are others.

John Agar Co.
Union Stock Yards CHICAGO, ILL.
Packers and Commission Slaughterers
Beef, Pork and Mutton
Members of the American Meat Packers' Association

Recently we were shown the manuscript for a book shortly to be published, entitled, "Helena Uproar, or Boosting the Hun," by Notby A. Damsite. This book is full of paprika and soaked in vitriol, and should have asbestos covers, the author thinks—and he's right. This is no joke, you will see the book on the newsstands very soon.

As the result of a deal just closed the plant of the Armour fertilizer works is to be removed to Chicago Heights and will be located on a tract of about twenty-five acres, which the company has just purchased from the Chicago Heights Land Association. It is announced the fertilizer works will build a plant to cost in the neighborhood of \$500,000.

Riccardo Stracciari, baritone solist of the Chicago Grand Opera Company, besides being a singer of international reputation, is also a judge of live stock. Recently he was the guest of Thomas E. Wilson, president of Wilson & Co., and visited the concern's main plant in Chicago. He made several talks in Italian to the men in the plant and took an especial interest in the preparation of meat for the Italian army, where his son is a member of the Signal Corps.

Thomas E. Wilson, president of Wilson & Company, is authority for the statement that the company's plan for raising \$20,000,000 additional capital has been temporarily abandoned. The financing was planned on a war basis. Since the armistice has been signed and the company is adjusting itself to a peace basis, it may find itself in a position to finance its own requirements, it is said. The company at present is slaughtering 100,000 head of hogs, cattle and sheep per week, against 50,000 a year ago.

THE STADLER ENGINEERING CO.
ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS
Specialties:
PACKING HOUSES, ABATTOIRS, GARBAGE REDUCTION PLANTS AND COLD STORAGE WAREHOUSES.
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GARDNER & LINDBERG
ENGINEERS
Mechanical, Electrical, Architectural
Specialties: Packing Plants, Cold Storage, Manufacturing Plants, Power Installations, Investigations.
1134 Marquette Bldg. CHICAGO

THEY DIDN'T WANT PEACE.

A group of soldiers sat about a camp fire sprawling comfortably, eyes glued upon a long-handled frying pan that a girl was wielding capably.

Thin strips of bacon sizzled cheerfully while twenty noses sniffed the air appreciatively. A coffee pot had been set on the coals, and off to one side a white cloth had been spread. There was bread and jam and a huge pile of doughnuts, and even a chocolate cake.

"Oh, lady! It's not real, is it?" sighed a red-haired corporal, whose right arm was done up in a sling.

The girl just laughed.
"Just put your teeth into that bacon and then dare to ask me if it's real," she said, severely.

"But I don't understand," persisted the red-haired soldier. "What's the meaning of it?"

"Easy enough to explain," replied the girl. "When a man is convalescing in a hospital, he needs entertainment, doesn't he? The Red Cross is trying to furnish that entertainment through the hospital huts which are being created at various bases. And it's not just for the wounded men. It's for the personnel of the hospitals. Those boys, and the doctors and nurses, are doing hard, trying work. You've surely heard about 'all work and no play,' haven't you? So my job, and the job of all the other hospital workers, is to do what we can to hasten the recovery of the men and to keep those that stay here interested and satisfied. I take it that you like my idea of out-door picnics."

There was a chorus of "You're right!" and "Oh, oui!" from the men.

"Rather," said the red-haired one. "If this is war, we don't want peace!"

LEON DASHAW
Counselor At Law
320 Broadway, New York
Phones: Worth 2014-5.

References:

Armour and Company	Joseph Stern & Sons,
The Cudahy Packing Co.	Inc.
Rosebrock Butter & Egg Co., Inc.	Manhattan Veal & Mutton Co.
New York Butchers	United Dressed Beef Co.

PACKERS ARCHITECTURAL & ENGINEERING CO.
WM. H. KNEHANS, Chief Engineer
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Manhattan Building, Chicago III.
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HENSCHIEN & MCCLAREN
Architects
Old Colony Bldg. Chicago, Ill.
PACKING PLANTS AND COLD STORAGE CONSTRUCTION.

**INSULATION
MUST BE GOOD TO OBTAIN
SATISFACTORY RESULTS**
"AND YOU CAN'T BEAT CORK!"
OUR BOOKLET WILL INTEREST YOU
THAS A FACK!—BRACK an MACK
WRITE US! THE UNION INSULATING CO., Great Northern Building, CHICAGO

ANHYDROUS SUPREME AMMONIA

"EVERY OUNCE ENERGIZES"
NH₃

Used by most of the leading packers throughout the United States.

SUPREME means pure, dry, highest quality anhydrous ammonia.

Less power and less coal = less expense.

Better refrigeration and more satisfaction = greater efficiency.

MORRIS & COMPANY

Chicago, Union Stock Yards

CHICAGO PACKING COMPANY

Beef and Pork Packers

Boneless Beef Cuts

Sausage Materials

Commission Slaughterers

U. S. GOVERNMENT INSPECTION

Correspondence Solicited

**UNION STOCK YARDS
CHICAGO**

The Independent Packing Co.

41st & Halsted Sts., Chicago, Ill.

Beef, Veal, Mutton and Pork,

Finest and Select Brand

**HAMS AND BACON,
SAUSAGE SPECIALTIES,
BOILED HAMS,
Forget-Me-Not PURE LARD**

Your Orders Solicited

Established 1877
W. G. PRESS & CO.
175 W. Jackson Blv'd, Chicago
PORK, LARD, SHORTRIBS
For Future Delivery
GRAIN Correspondence Solicited STOCKS

BONE CRUSHERS



WILLIAMS

Williams Bone Crushers and Grinders are not alone suitable for grinding bone for fertilizer purposes, they are also suitable for crushing bone for glue and case hardening purposes. Every packer having to dispose of his bone whether Green, Raw, or Junk and Steamed bone, will do well to get in touch with Williams.

Williams machines are also suitable for Tankage, Cracklings, Beef Scrap, Oyster and Clam Shells, and any other material found around the packing plant requiring crushing or grinding.

Send for catalog No. 9

THE WILLIAMS PAT. CRUSHER & PULVERIZER CO.

General Sales Dept., Old Colony Bldg.

CHICAGO

67 Second St.
SAN FRANCISCO

WORTHEN, TROTT & SULLIVAN 200 Produce Exchange
New York, N. Y.

successors to M. FRANKFORT, established 1854

BROKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS

OLEO OIL—OLEO STOCK—NEUTRAL LARD—COTTON OIL—OLEO STEARINE

COCOANUT OIL

United States Food Administration License Number G-82891

Watch Page 48 for Business Chances

November 23, 1918

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep
Monday, Nov. 11.....	28,082	1,996	48,455	51,633
Tuesday, Nov. 12.....	6,230	701	13,992	4,834
Wednesday, Nov. 13.....	8,447	945	18,179	8,673
Thursday, Nov. 14.....	16,744	2,437	69,453	35,578
Friday, Nov. 15.....	12,384	1,358	44,129	13,720
Saturday, Nov. 16.....	4,368	377	16,014	6,200
Total last week.....	76,255	7,716	210,202	120,138
Previous week.....	69,559	10,623	205,458	152,687
Year ago.....	79,381	9,802	173,614	81,637
Two years ago.....	62,685	10,202	278,778	127,989

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep
Monday, Nov. 11.....	Holiday.			
Tuesday, Nov. 12.....	6,093	260	1,143	8,284
Wednesday, Nov. 13.....	3,971	302	192	9,060
Thursday, Nov. 14.....	4,804	147	542	6,961
Friday, Nov. 15.....	4,471	261	844	10,274
Saturday, Nov. 16.....	8,000	920	370	1,298
Total last week.....	20,139	1,260	3,691	36,786
Previous week.....	33,505	1,427	6,152	37,892
Year ago.....	26,925	1,272	28,172	23,597
Two years ago.....	26,812	1,088	42,101	20,942

TOTALS FOR YEAR TO DATE.

	1918.	1917.
Cattle.....	3,192,931	2,714,657
Hogs.....	7,174,764	5,998,095
Sheep.....	3,925,400	3,100,941

Combined receipts at eleven points:

	1918.	1917.
Week ending November 16, 1918.....	783,000	
Previous week.....	682,000	
Cor. week, 1917.....	633,000	
Cor. week, 1916.....	936,000	
Cor. week, 1915.....	656,000	
Total year to date.....	26,090,000	
Same period, 1917.....	22,062,000	
Same period, 1916.....	26,367,000	
Same period, 1915.....	22,473,000	

Combined receipts at seven points for 1917 to Nov. 16, 1918, and the same period a year ago:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
This week.....	318,000	577,000	264,000
Previous week.....	376,000	514,000	333,000
Cor. week, 1917.....	329,000	497,000	173,000
Cor. week, 1916.....	309,000	720,000	293,000
Cor. week, 1915.....	213,000	482,000	273,000

TOTALS FOR YEAR TO DATE.

Combined receipts at seven points for 1918 to date and the corresponding period of 1917 and 1916:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
1918.....	11,206,000	21,085,000	10,607,000
1917.....	9,723,000	18,126,000	8,667,000
1916.....	8,149,000	21,146,000	10,319,000
1915.....	6,971,000	17,385,000	9,573,000

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

	Armour & Co.	Anglo-American	Swift & Company	Hammond Co.	Morris & Co.	Wilson & Co.	Boyd-Lunham	Western P. Co.	Roberts & Oake	Miller & Hart	Independent P. Co.	Brennan P. Co.	Others
Total.....	29,900	13,600	38,100	17,900	17,300	20,100	9,400	9,000	6,500	4,100	6,200	6,000	14,500
Previous week.....	193,400	195,800	193,600										
Year ago.....	193,400	195,800	193,600										

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week.....	\$15.10	\$17.62	\$9.00	\$14.75
Previous week.....	14.40	17.85	10.00	15.35
Cor. week, 1917.....	10.90	17.45	11.15	16.75
Cor. week, 1916.....	10.15	9.60	8.10	11.45
Cor. week, 1915.....	8.65	6.40	5.70	8.60
Cor. week, 1914.....	8.90	7.45	5.50	8.80
Cor. week, 1913.....	8.15	7.75	4.40	7.00
Cor. week, 1912.....	8.00	7.75	3.95	7.05
Cor. week, 1911.....	6.75	6.35	3.40	5.20
Cor. week, 1910.....	6.10	7.01	3.65	6.10

CATTLE.

	Choice to prime steers.....	Good to choice steers.....	Medium to good steers.....	Plain to medium steers.....	Yearlings, fair to choice.....	Steers and feeders.....	Good to prime cows.....
	\$18.00@19.70	16.50@18.00	14.00@16.50	9.00@14.00	13.00@19.70	7.00@12.25	9.00@13.00

Fair to prime heifers.....	9.00@14.75
Fair to good cows.....	6.10@ 9.00
Cannery.....	5.00@ 5.40
Cutters.....	5.40@ 6.00
Bologna bulls.....	7.25@ 8.25
Butcher bulls.....	9.00@11.50
Veal calves.....	15.75@17.75

HOGS.

Fair to good light.....	\$17.00@17.80
Choice light butchers.....	17.65@17.95
Medium wt. butchers, 225-260 lbs.....	17.65@17.85
Heavy weight butchers, 270-350 lbs.....	17.75@17.75
Mixed packing.....	16.75@17.25
Heavy packing.....	16.25@16.75
Pigs, fair to good.....	15.00@15.50
Stage (subject to 70 lbs. dockage).....	15.25@16.50

SHEEP.

Western lambs.....	\$14.00@15.50
Native lambs, good to choice.....	13.00@15.50
Yearlings.....	8.00@12.25
Wethers, good to choice.....	8.00@10.25
Ewes, fair to choice.....	7.00@ 9.25
Feeding lambs.....	12.00@14.25

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKETS

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1918.

Open. High. Low. Close.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
November.....	\$4.50	\$4.60	\$4.50	\$4.60
January.....	45.50	46.30	45.50	46.30

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
November.....	27.20	27.20	27.12	27.12
December.....	26.50	26.50	26.45	26.50
January.....	26.45	26.57	26.25	26.45

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
November.....	24.25	24.55	24.25	24.52
January.....	24.60	24.67	24.40	24.62

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1918.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
November.....	45.00	46.00	45.70	46.20
January.....	46.25	46.60	46.25	46.50

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
November.....	27.00	27.02	27.00	27.00
December.....	26.15	26.27	26.15	26.25

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
November.....	25.00	25.05	25.00	25.00
January.....	24.00	24.00	24.32	24.37

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1918.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
November.....	45.00	46.00	45.90	46.05
January.....	27.00	27.00	26.75	26.80

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
November.....	26.15	26.27	26.15	26.25
January.....	26.25	26.27	26.05	26.05

RIBS—(Box

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

Prime native steers	27	@28
Good native steers	24	@25
Native steers, medium	20	@22
Heifers, good	17	@19
Cows	18	@15
Hind Quarters, choice	23	
Fore Quarters, choice	21	

Beef Cuts.

Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	45	
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	42	
Steer Loins, No. 1	45	
Steer Loins, No. 2	35	
Steer Short Loins, No. 1	50	
Steer Short Loins, No. 2	46	
Steer Loin Ends (hips)	32	
Steer Loin Ends, No. 2	30	
Cow Short Loins	17@19	
Cow Loin Ends (hips)	25	
Cow Loins	16	@17
Sirloin Butts, No. 3	24	
Strip Loins, No. 3	17	
Steer Ribs, No. 1	35	
Steer Ribs, No. 2	28	
Cow Ribs, No. 1	23@4	
Cow Ribs, No. 2	20@4	
Cow Ribs, No. 3	15	
Rolls	25	
Steer Rounds, No. 1	24	
Steer Rounds, No. 2	23	
Cow Rounds	15	@17
Flank Steak	26	
Rump Butts	17	
Steer Chucks, No. 1	20	
Steer Chucks, No. 2	19	
Cow Chucks	14@2	
Boneless Chucks	19	
Steer Plates	18@4	
Medium Plates	17	
Briskets, No. 1	20	
Briskets, No. 2	17	
Shoulder Chops	24	
Steer Navel Ends	18@4	
Cow Navel Ends	13	@15@4
Fore Shanks	10	
Hind Shanks	8	
Hanging Tenderloins	20	
Trimmings	17	

Beef Product.

Brains, per lb.	10	@12
Hearts	10	@11
Tongues	19	@24
Sweetbreads	26	@28
Ox Tail, per lb.	8	@10
Fresh tripe, plain	7	
Fresh tripe, H. C.	9	@9@4
Livers	9	@11
Kidneys, per lb.	8	

Veal Product.

Brains, each	10@11	
Sweetbreads	27	@40
Calf Livers	26	@28

Lamb.

Medium Lambs	23	
Round Dressed Lambs	24	
Saddles, Medium	25	
R. D. Lamb Forces	20	
Lamb Forces, medium	18	
R. D. Lamb Saddles	29	
Lamb Fries, per lb.	18	@20
Lamb Tongues, each	4	
Lamb Kidneys, per lb.	25	

Mutton.

Medium Sheep	15	
Good Sheep	17	
Medium Saddles	20	
Good Saddles	22	
Good Forces	12	
Medium Backs	10	
Mutton Legs	25	
Mutton Lids	15	
Mutton Stew	12	
Sheep Tongues, each	4	
Sheep Heads, each	11@12	

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	26	
Pork Loins	32	
Lard	27	
Tenderloins	39	
Spare Ribs	18	
Butts	28	
Hocks	17@4	
Trimming	18	
Extra Lean Trimmings	22	
Tails	15@4	
Snots	10	
Pigs' Feet	6	
Pigs' Heads	13@4	
Blade Bones	9	
Blade Meat	18	
Cheek Meat	15	
Hog Livers, per lb.	5	
Neck Bones	7	
Skinned Shoulders	25	
Pork Hearts	12@4	
Pork Kidneys, per lb.	10	
Pork Tongues	22	
Hip Bones	10	
Tail Bones	10	
Brains	11@12	
Backfat	26@4	
Ham	33	
Gulas	24	
Bellies	33	

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings	
Choice Bologna	
Frankfurters	
Liver, with beef and pork	
Tongue and blood	
Minced Sausage	
New England Style Luncheon Sausage	
Prepared Luncheon Sausage	
Special Compressed Sausage	
Liberty Luncheon Sausage (Berliner)	
Oxford Lean Butts	
Pollish Sausage	
Garlic Sausage	
Country Smoked Sausage	
Country Sausage, fresh	
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	
Pork Sausage, short link	
Boneless lean butts in casings	
Luncheon Roll	
Delicatessen Louf	
Jelled Roll	

Summer Sausage.

D'Arles, new goods	
Beef casing salami	
Italian salami (new goods)	
Holsteiner	
Metwurst	
Farmer	
Cervelat, new	

Sausage in Brine.

Bologna, kits	
Bologna, 1/4@4	
Pork, link, kits	
Pork, links, 1/4@1/2	
Pollish sausage, kits	
Pollish sausage, 1/4@1/2	
Frankfurts, kits	
Frankfurts, 1/4@1/2	
Blood sausage, kits	
Blood sausage, 1/4@1/2	
Liver sausage, kits	
Liver sausage, 1/4@1/2	
Head cheese, kits	
Head cheese, 1/4@1/2	

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 337-lb. barrels	\$15.50
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	15.50
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	18.50
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	—
Pickled Pork Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	70.50

CANNED MEATS.

Per doz.	
Corned and roast beef, No. 1/2	4.25
Corned and roast beef, No. 1	4.25
Corned and roast beef, No. 2	8.25
Corned beef hash, No. 1/2	—
Corned beef hash, No. 1	—
Hamburger steak and onions, No. 1/2	—
Hamburger steak and onions, No. 1	—
Vienna Sausage, No. 1/2	—

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case	\$3.50
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case	6.75
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in case	12.00
16-oz. jars, 1/4 doz. in case	21.00

BARRELLED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels	\$41.00
Plate beef	40.00
Prime Mess Beef	41.00
Mess Beef	40.00
Beef Hams (220 lbs., to bbl.)	—
Rump Butts	41.00
Mess Pork	47.00
Clear Fat Backs	51.00
Family Back Pork	48.00
Beef Pork	41.50

LARD.

Pure lard, kettle rendered, per lb., tcs	\$30 1/4
Pure lard	29 1/4
Lard, substitute, tcs	24 1/4
Lard compounds	24 1/4
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels	22 1/4
Cooks' and bakers' shortening tubs	20 1/4

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chicago	29 1/2@31
Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb.	32 @34
Cartons, rolls or prints, 2@3 lbs.	33 1/2@34
Shortenings, 30@60 lbs. tubs	26
Nut margarine, prints, 1 lb.	30 @31

DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are 1/4 c. less.)	
Clear Bellies, 14@16 avg	632.75
Clear Bellies, 18@20 avg	632.25
Rib Bellies, 20@25 avg	631.50
Fat Backs, 12@12 avg	623.75
Fat Backs, 12@14 avg	624.00
Fat Backs, 14@16 avg	624.25
Extra Short Clears	628.00
Extra Short Ribs	627.75
Butts	621.50

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., avg	\$37 1/2

Retail Section

RETAIL FOOD PRICES INCREASED.

Retail prices of food as reported by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics for October, 1918, show for all articles combined an increase of 2 per cent as compared with September, 1918, and an increase of 16 per cent as compared with October, 1917.

In the year from October, 1917, to October, 1918, the statement says, sirloin and round steak, rib and chuck roast and plate boiling beef show increases ranging from 24 to 30 per cent. During the month from September 15 to October 15, these five cuts declined in price 2 per cent each, with the exception of rib roast, which declined only 1 per cent. Hens also show a decline of 1 per cent in October, yet since last October they have increased 25 per cent.

Fifteen of the twenty-eight articles for which monthly prices are secured were cheaper in October than in September. Flour was 2 per cent cheaper than it was in September and 4 per cent cheaper than it was a year ago.

The greatest advance in the month are shown in dairy products and sugar. Eggs increased 9 per cent, butter 10 per cent and cheese 7 per cent. Sugar increased 10 per cent. The greatest decreases were in potatoes and onions.

A comparison of prices for the five-year period shows that food as a whole was 75 per cent higher in October, 1918, than in the same month of 1913. Every article increased 54 per cent or more. Five articles increased over 100 per cent, as follows: Cornmeal, 119 per cent; lard, 115 per cent; bacon, 108 per cent; flour, 103 per cent, and pork chops, 102 per cent.

PRICE REGULATIONS IN URUGUAY.

The Uruguayan National Subsistence Board has continued its activities in connection with price regulations and conservation of supplies, writes Consul William Dawson from Montevideo on September 25. Recent important measures adopted have been as follows:

As respects meat, a decree of May 20, 1918, had fixed the wholesale price at 8.2 cents per pound for first and 7.7 cents per pound for second class meat, delivered to retail butchers in half or quarter carcasses, without head, etc. A decree of July 26 raised these basic prices to 9.6 and 9.1 cents, respectively, for carcasses with head, etc., and 9.15 and 8.7 cents per pound for carcasses without head, etc. An increase of a fraction under 1 cent per pound was likewise authorized for retail prices, the rise being due, it was stated, to the higher price of cattle and the drop in value of hides.

The maximum price of meat was again raised by a decree of September 21, 1918, which fixed the following maximum rates for sales by wholesalers to retail butchers: Extra grade ("flor" or prime, not mentioned in earlier decrees), 11.5 cents; first grade, 10.55 cents; and second grade, 9.4 cents per pound, no distinction being made between carcasses with or without head and other parts. Maximum retail prices were again

raised by a fraction under a cent a pound (exactly 0.938 cent) for the principal cuts of first and second class meat, and an additional cent was allowed for prime beef.

While meat prices have been climbing, those of eggs have fallen. The following maximum prices were established for eggs by decree of July 6, 1918: To wholesalers, 26.9 cents per dozen; wholesalers to retailers, 30 cents; retailers to public, 33.1 cents. Two decrees of July 26, 1918, and August 27, 1918, successively lowered these maximum prices as follows: 22.7, 25.85, and 28.95; and 14.5, 17.6, and 20.7, respectively (all cents per dozen).

By a decree of August 27, 1918, the maximum prices of beef fat (special packing house, salting plant, or other manufacture, excepting so-called palmitina) fixed on May 7, 1918, were increased throughout by 1.4 cents per pound, in view of the higher price of cattle and containers.

A decree of July 17, 1918, established new maximum prices for olive oils, leaving prices of cottonseed and peanut oils as fixed on June 6, 1918. As respects the ultimate cost to the consumer, the maximum prices authorized on July 17 are based on an increase of 15 to 20 centimos (15.51 to 20.68 cents), for the 1-kilo (2.2 pounds) can on Spanish, Italian, and French oils. The subsistence board at the same time stated that it was very desirable that stocks of oil be placed on the market.

All of the foregoing maximum prices apply to Montevideo and its immediate vicinity. The subsistence board has fixed separate maximum prices for many products in different departments of the interior, based, as a rule, on the recommendations of reports of departmental commissions.

BOYS RAISE BABY BEEVES.

At the Iowa State Fair 111 excellent baby beesves were exhibited by 99 members of the boys' and girls' clubs of the State. Charles Ryan, of Irwin, with his grade Angus steer "Reddie," was awarded the championship, while this same calf also won the premier honors in the grade Angus division. Charles's prize money amounted to \$75. After the show the baby beesves were sold at auction, the animals averaging 967 pounds in weight and selling for an average price of \$18.30 a hundredweight. Each calf brought an average of \$177.08, or a total for the lot of \$16,823.73. At the Sioux City Interstate Fair 39 baby beesves were exhibited by 35 members of boys' and girls' clubs. These animals were sold at auction for an average price of \$187.49, the top price being \$26 a hundredweight.

HOOVER REVIEWS FOOD SITUATION.

(Continued from page 17.)

Food Administration wholesale index shows an increase from 80 per cent to 100 per cent, or 20 per cent for the same period.

"In October, 1918, the Food Administration retail price reports show that the retail cost of the same quantity of the 24 principal foodstuffs was \$7.58, against an aver-

age of \$6.55 for the Spring quarter 1918, or a rise of about 18 per cent.

"It is obvious enough that prices have risen during the last three months both to the farmer and to the wholesaler and retailer. On the other hand, these rising prices have only kept pace with the farmers' prices.

A Situation Adverse to the Consumer.

"Since the first of July this year, many economic forces have caused a situation adverse to the consumer. There has been a steady increase in wages, a steady increase in cost of the materials which go into food production and manufacture, and in containers and supplies of all kinds. There has been an increase of 25 per cent in freight rates. The rents of the country are increasing and therefore costs of manufacturing, distribution and transportation are steadily increasing and should inevitably affect prices.

"The public should distinguish between a rise in prices and profiteering, for with increasing prices to the farmer—who is himself paying higher wages and cost—and with higher wages and transport, prices simply must rise.

"An example of what this may come to can be shown in the matter of flour. The increased cost of transportation from the wheat-producing regions to New York City amounts to about forty cents per barrel. The increased cost of cotton bags during the last fourteen months amounts to thirty cents per barrel of flour. The increase in wholesalers' costs of drayage, rents, etc., amounts to ten cents, or a total of 80 cents, without including the increased costs of the miller or retailer.

Says These Increases Are Not Profiteering.

"Such changes do not come under the category of profiteering. They are the necessary changes involved by the economic differences in the situation. We cannot 'have our cake and eat it.' In other words, we cannot raise wages, railway rates, expand our credits and currency, and hope to maintain the same level of prices of foods.

"All that the Food Administration can do is to see as far as is humanly possible that these alterations take place without speculation or profiteering, and that such readjustments are conducted in an orderly manner. Even though it were in the power of the Food Administration to repress prices, the effect of maintaining the same price level in the face of such increases in costs of manufacture, transportation and distribution, would be to ultimately curtail production itself. We are in a period of inflation, and we cannot avoid the results.

"We have had a large measure of voluntary co-operation, both from producers, manufacturers and wholesalers, in suppression of profiteering and speculation. There are cases that have required stern measures, and some millions of dollars have been refunded in one way or another to the public. The number of firms penalized is proportionately not large to the total firms engaged.

"In the matter of voluntary control of retailers we have had more difficulty, but in the publication from week to week in every town in the country of 'fair prices,' based upon wholesale costs and type of service, there has been a considerable check made upon overcharges.

"The Food Administration continues through the armistice until legal peace, and there will be no relaxation of efforts to keep down profiteering and speculation to the last moment."

Do you want a good man? Or perhaps it is a position you are after. In either case, keep an eye on page 48. It will be worth your while.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

It is reported that the meat market of Beuter Brothers, in Wheeling, W. Va., has been damaged by fire.

Peter Enghusen has sold his meat market in Montrovi, Wis., to D. A. Marcou of Fairfield, Wis.

I. N. Scott's Sons, Inc., Glens Falls, N. Y., to deal in groceries and provisions, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$30,000 by W. W., G. E. and C. T. Scott, all of Glens Falls.

Joseph L. Schloss has closed his meat market at 75 William street, Newark, N. J.

John P. Beringer has leased the Peter Braun building, in Dickinson, N. D., and moved his South Side meat market therein.

J. Bayless is about to discontinue the meat and grocery business at Knoxville, Ia.

G. Hanson has engaged in the meat business at Naper, Neb.

M. J. Widler has purchased the C. W. Moore fixtures and will operate a meat market in Carleton, Neb.

H. F. Van Wormer has purchased the meat market of William Martin in Belgrade, Neb.

Ulstrup & Bourks have succeeded to the meat business of Barba & Ulstrup in Ashland, Neb.

Ray Tucker, of Herrington, Kan., is about to open a meat market in Ottawa, Kan.

John Hoggatt has engaged in the meat business at McPherson, Kan., in the building formerly occupied by Fred Entriken.

Hains & Connor have engaged in the meat business at Hugoton, Kan.

H. F. Tucker is opening a meat market in the Hubble building, Eufaula, Okla.

J. W. Jennings is now operating a meat market in the Dougherty building, Enid, Okla.

C. H. Gustin has engaged in the meat business at Quincy, Kan.

W. C. Bradbury has purchased the butcher shop of H. Noordam in Arcadia, Kan.

Kirschner & Greiber are to build a meat market in Sauk City, Wis.

T. M. Nobert will add a stock of fresh meats and canned goods to his store in West Rutland, Vt.

George Bowman has opened a meat market in the Rice building, Rising Sun, Ind.

A meat and grocery market will be opened in Rustein's block, on Union street, Easthampton, Mass., by Braun & Leder.

Hawkins Bros. & Wanger opened a meat market at 718 North Washington street, Kokomo, Ind.

Bert Zenor bought a meat market in Armour, S. Dak.

C. E. Hall opened a meat market in Sisseton, S. Dak.

R. Van Osdel opened a meat market in Staples, Minn.

Keller & Button opened a meat market in Adel, Iowa.

Peter Engel will open a meat market in Selfridge, N. Dak.

John Morlock bought the City Meat Market in Denhoff, N. Dak.

Herman Noll's meat market, at 1057 Muskego avenue, Milwaukee, Wis., has been damaged by fire to the extent of \$1,500.

William Gamble moved his meat market from 158 Shelden street, Houghton, Mich., to quarters formerly occupied by the Oriental Grill.

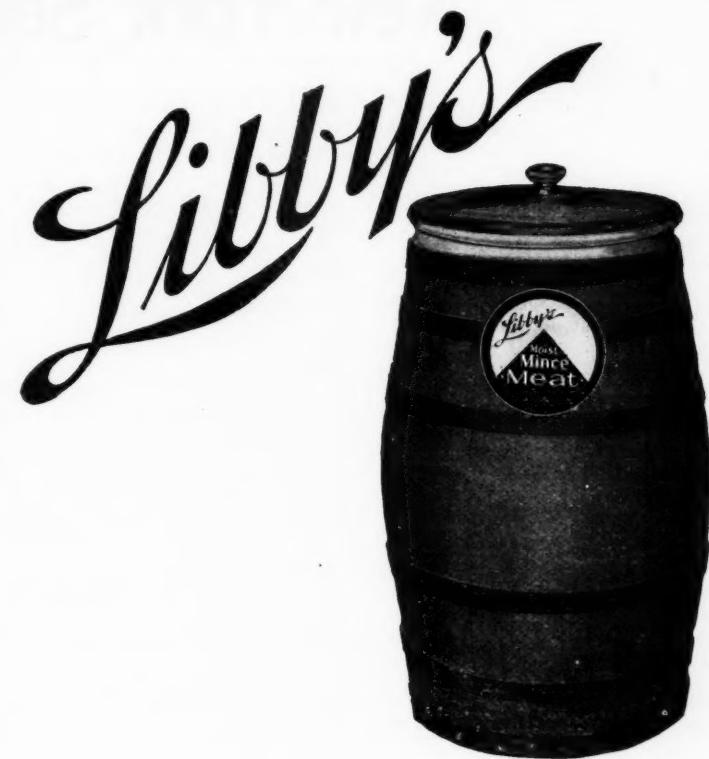
L. J. Larson has disposed of his meat market in Walnut Grove, Minn., to L. J. Arthur.

John C. Trione engaged in the meat business at Iron Belt, Wis., has died.

Charles H. Geisler proprietor of the meat market at 528 Forest street, Wausau, Wis., has died.

R. J. Wade, of Nashville, and his son, Homer Wade of Thorapple, have opened a poultry-buying house in Hastings, Mich.

Fire destroyed M. Weisman's meat market at 401 South Washington avenue, Scranton, Pa.



**So unusually good
the first sale leads to
many more**

Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago

Geere, David & McCoy opened a meat market in Atlanta, Neb.

C. E. Schuveiller sold out his meat market in Nicollet, Minn., to John Meurer.

The meat market at Hanover, Ohio, con-

ducted by Emanuel Baughman, has been destroyed by fire.

Gabriel Ullsperger has discontinued his meat business in Rio Creek, Wis., and is now employed at Casco Wis.



The Adelmann Aluminum **HAM BOILER**

produces a cordless ham of perfect shape with centre cut from the beginning, of higher flavor and more nutritious qualities. It reduces shrinkage in boiling up to 10%. Can be handled by any hand.

Ham Boiler Corporation
640 Morris Park Ave.
NEW YORK

New York Section

F. E. Davis of Wilson & Company's plant at Oklahoma City, Okla., was in New York this week.

A New York Produce Exchange membership has been sold for \$2,250, an advance of \$50 over the last previous sale.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in New York City for the week ending November 16, 1918, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 19.81 cents per pound.

The Hub Market, Inc., Bronx, has been incorporated to deal in poultry, with a capital of \$5,000. S. Safanello, D. and E. Nozolino, 334 East 154th street, Bronx, are the incorporators.

Master butchers and their employes in New York are this week conferring over demands of the men for a change in hours. No differences exist over wages, but the men want shorter hours and strict observance of all holidays by all shops. The Federal War Labor Board is arbitrating the case.

The trade will regret to learn of the death of M. Buchsbaum, of No. 792 Columbus avenue. He was 62 years old and had been in the butcher business for 50 years. Mr. Buchsbaum had not been in very good health recently, and when the end came it came quickly. He was one of the well-known and popular men in the trade, and had hosts of friends, as was shown by the crowds which attended the funeral.

The following is a report of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the City of New York during the week ending November 16, 1918, by the New York City Department of Health: Meat—Manhattan, 1,940 lbs.; Brooklyn, 15,644 lbs.; total, 17,584 lbs. Horse meat—Brooklyn, 4,258 lbs. Fish—Manhattan, 650 lbs.; Brooklyn, 12 lbs.; total, 662 lbs. Poultry and Game—Manhattan, 2,000 lbs.

At the meeting of the Brooklyn Master Butchers' Association last week National President Charles Grismer stated that the Federal Food Board in New York had expressed a willingness to reopen the cases of many retail butchers recently fined for alleged profiteering. He stated that complaints to Washington on the method of handling these cases had caused the board to take this action. He advised that the cases not be reopened, however, as the money paid had gone to the Red Cross, and was for a good cause. But he wanted the trade to know the facts.

Every man has a friend. Some men have many friends. But Fred Martus, the Second avenue pioneer butcher, is everybody's friend. They run into the hundreds, and it will be of interest to them to hear that Friendly Fred is going to be a farmer, and raise all his own green goods—not counterfeit, but vegetables, etc., for his own table at his new country home, purchased recently at Elmhurst, L. I. It is a beautiful place, where he and his family are going to make their permanent residence. After a life in a city apartment, it will seem like a bit of heaven to the city folks when the green things commence to show next spring. Fred's had this secret yearning for years, and now he's gone and did it. He may add a cow and a few chickens—not for the shop, but for his own use.

FOOD BOARD "FAIR" MEAT PRICES.

The Federal Food Board in New York this week issues the following list of prices which it says the consumer should pay, on a "cash and carry" basis, at retail meat shops in New York City:

	Consumer should pay
Beef, hinds and ribs, good medium steers—	per lb.
Sirloin steak	43@47c
Top round	47@51c
Bottom round	45@49c
Rib roast prime.....	44@48c
Rib roast chuck	35@39c
Whole top sirloin	41@45c
Cut top sirloin	45@49c
Beef, chuck, good medium steers—	
Chuck steak	29@33c
Whole cross rib	36@40c
Cut cross rib	40@44c
Stew beef	29@33c
Kosher chuck and plates, medium to choice steers—	
Soup meat	30@36c
Shoulder steak	34@40c
Breast, trimmed	36@42c
Lamb—	
Leg of lamb	36@37c
Loin chops (kidney out)	39@40c
Shoulder chops	33@34c
Rib chops	36@37c
Stew lamb	20@21c
Chucks	25@26c
Pork products—	
Smoked hams (unwrapped), 8-18 lbs	42@43c
Smoked shoulders (picnics), 2½-7 lbs	31@33c
Smoked bacon (unwrapped), sliced	56@58c
Pork chops (end)	43@45c
Pork chops (middle)	47@49c
Turkeys—	
Western, dry packed	56@57c
Western, iced	55c

OUT AMONG THE TRADE.

There are many interesting stories of the growth of individual packers throughout the country who started in a small way. But none are more interesting than that of Anton Stolle of Richmond, Ind., who started in business about 20 years ago, and during his first season killed just 26 hogs. He did practically every bit of the work himself, because in those days men did not work by the clock, and a day's work was when a man finished the job. Time had nothing to do with it. By the hardest kind of work and perseverance the business gradually grew each year, with the result that he now kills about 10,000 hogs and 1,200 cattle, and 500 to 600 calves per annum, and manufactures a quarter of a million pounds of sausages, for which his house has established a splendid reputation. As his business grew larger so also did his family, and as he is a firm believer in doing things right, he has taken in his three sons as full partners. They are chips of the old block, and it is a question as to who are the hardest workers, "Pop" or the boys. In addition to all this, he is the proud granddaddy of fourteen youngsters. Mr. Stolle has good reason to be proud of the business he has built through the years of toil and the fine family of which he is the head. He also has a hobby, and that is roses. The Richmond rose is famous for its beauty and delightful fragrance, being a prize-winner in its day, and he has them by the hundred about his home and grounds. It has been rightly said the man who loves flowers is a good son, a good husband and a good father.

WESTERN DRESSED MEAT PRICES AT EASTERN MARKETS.

Wholesale prices of Western dressed beef, lamb and mutton at leading Eastern markets on representative market days this week are reported as follows by the Office of Markets of the United States Department of Agriculture:

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1918.				
Fresh beef, Western dressed:				
Steers:	Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Washington.
Choice	\$28.00@28.50	\$27.50@28.50	\$28.00@30.00	\$.....
Good	26.00@27.00	26.00@27.00	25.00@28.00	25.00@27.00
Medium	23.00@25.00	22.50@25.00	21.00@24.00	20.00@23.00
Common	20.00@21.00	16.00@19.00	16.00@18.00	16.00@18.00
Cows:				
Medium	17.50@18.50	21.00@22.00	19.00@20.00	18.00@20.00
Good	19.00@20.00	19.50@20.50	17.00@18.00	16.00@18.00
Common	17.00@17.50	17.50@18.50	15.00@16.00	15.00@16.00
Bulls:				
Good	15.00@16.00	.....	.....	.....
Medium	14.50@15.00	16.00@17.00	15.00@16.00	16.00@16.00
Common	14.00@14.50	14.50@15.00	13.00@15.00	.....
Fresh lamb and mutton, Western dressed:				
Lamb:				
Choice	25.00@25.50	26.00@26.50	25.00@26.00	23.00@25.00
Good	24.00@25.00	25.00@26.00	23.00@24.00	22.00@23.00
Medium	22.00@24.00	23.00@24.00	22.00@23.00	21.00@22.00
Common	20.00@22.00	20.00@22.00	20.00@21.00	20.00@21.00
Yearlings:				
Good	21.00@22.00	.....	.....	.....
Medium	15.00@16.00	.....	.....	.....
Common	12.00@14.00	.....	.....	.....
Mutton:				
Good	17.00@18.00	19.00@21.00	19.00@20.00	.....
Medium	15.00@16.00	17.00@18.00	17.00@18.00	.....
Common	14.00@15.00	14.00@15.00	14.00@15.00	14.00@15.00
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1918.				
Fresh beef, western dressed:				
Steers:				
Choice	28.00@28.50	27.50@28.50	28.00@30.00	.....
Good	26.00@27.00	26.00@27.00	25.00@28.00	25.00@27.00
Medium	23.00@25.00	22.50@25.00	21.00@24.00	20.00@23.00
Common	21.00@22.00	20.00@21.00	16.00@18.00	16.00@18.00
Cows:				
Good	19.00@20.00	21.00@22.00	18.00@20.00	18.00@20.00
Medium	17.50@18.00	19.50@20.50	16.00@17.00	16.00@18.00
Common	17.00@17.00	17.50@18.50	15.00@16.00	15.00@16.00
Bulls:				
Good	15.00@16.00	.....	.....	.....
Medium	14.50@15.00	16.00@17.00	15.00@16.00	.....
Common	14.00@14.50	14.50@15.00	13.00@14.00	.....
Fresh lamb and mutton, Western dressed:				
Lamb:				
Choice	25.00@25.50	26.00@26.50	25.00@26.00	23.00@25.00
Good	24.00@25.00	25.00@26.00	23.00@25.00	22.00@23.00
Medium	22.00@24.00	23.00@24.00	22.00@23.00	21.00@22.00
Common	20.00@22.00	20.00@21.00	20.00@21.00	20.00@21.00
Yearlings:				
Good	21.00@22.00	.....	.....	.....
Medium	15.00@16.00	.....	.....	.....
Common	12.00@14.00	.....	.....	.....
Mutton:				
Good	17.00@18.00	19.00@20.00	19.00@20.00	15.00@16.00
Medium	15.00@16.00	17.00@18.00	17.00@18.00	.....
Common	14.00@15.00	14.00@15.00	14.00@15.00	14.00@15.00

HEARN

West Fourteenth St., New York

NO MEATS
GROCERIES
LIQUORS

BUT EVERYTHING
IN DRY GOODS
AND APPAREL

Everybody in the trade knows the efficiency of an up-to-date packinghouse, but a case of unusual efficiency was that shown recently during the forest fires in the Northwest by the J. T. McMillan Co. of St. Paul, Minn. While the fires were raging Myron McMillan was called on the telephone at a quarter to 1 on Sunday morning at his home, which was five miles from his plant, and asked to deliver 2,000 pounds of bacon to a waiting train to feed the fire fighters. The train was compelled to start at exactly 2 o'clock. Here was a problem that would have rattled most men, but it didn't phase Mack. First, he had to get permission from the Government inspector, then get a crew of five of his men together who lived in different parts of the city; then a chauffeur to go after a motor truck and bring it to the plant; get there himself, weigh and pack the bacon in boxes, load it on the truck and hustle it to the

station. And at exactly 2 o'clock the train pulled out, and the feeding of the fire-fighters was made possible. And all this inside an

hour and a quarter on a Sunday morning. That's the kind of hustler Mack is. Never was known to lay down on the job.

Hide Brooms



Never in the history of any business has it been more important to buy the very best than in the present times. Our Hide Brooms are especially made for sweeping Hides.

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